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USSR URGES RATIFICATION OF THRESHOLD TREATIES

PM191001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 83 First Edition p 6

[Article by A. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy: "Put an End to Nuclear Arms Tests; Disarmament -- the Command of the Times"]

[Text] In July 1974, during the Soviet-U.S. Moscow summit meeting, the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests was signed, establishing a ban on the testing of such weapons having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons. The Soviet side was prepared to go even further. The USSR has consistently advocated and is advocating the conclusion of an agreement banning all tests of nuclear weapons, seeing it as a most important measure to limit the qualitative improvement of such weapons and, consequently, to curb and, in the final count, to halt the nuclear arms race. But, given the circumstances wherein talks on the complete cessation of nuclear tests were making no headway at all because of the negative U.S. position, the Soviet Union, in its striving to lead the entire problem out of deadlock, agreed, to begin with, to conclude a treaty limiting the yield of underground nuclear explosions, to conclude what is usually called in the West a "threshold" treaty. Such an agreement was useful insofar as its purpose was to put an end to the testing of the most powerful and most destructive nuclear devices.

In May 1976 the USSR and the United States concluded yet another "threshold" treaty -- on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes -- which established a limit on the yield of nuclear explosions used to accomplish various national economic tasks.

In signing these treaties the Soviet Union proceeded from the premise that, in line with the establishment of the 150-kiloton threshold for nuclear explosions which was in itself of considerable significance, the agreements reached laid the foundations for resolving the basic problem: the total and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests. The 1974 treaty registered the sides' commitment "to continue negotiations with a view to achieving a solution to the problem of the cessation of all underground nuclear weapon tests."

And how did matters develop further?

Insofar as the United States was in no hurry to ratify the treaty, in the spring of 1976 the sides reached an understanding that they would adhere to the agreed 150-kiloton threshold in carrying out nuclear weapon tests. Although 9 and 7 years respectively have already elapsed since the two treaties were signed, neither of them has yet come into force because the United States has simply not gone on to ratify them.

It must be said that through all these years the debate and arguments over the ratification issue have not ceased in the United States. It is, nevertheless, indicative that each time the question of the treaties' ratification seems to be approaching its goal, various grounds and pretexts were found in Washington to slow matters down. Thus in 1977 during the Carter administration, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended the ratification of the two treaties, but the U.S. Administration decided to withhold their ratification on the artificial pretext that this might hinder the completion of the tripartite Soviet-U.S.-British talks on the total banning of nuclear weapon tests, which were under way at that time.

Later on, however, after the Reagan administration came to power, the tripartite talks were broken off by the United States. This happened at a time when significant progress had been achieved at the talks.

For several years I happened to head the USSR delegation at these talks and I have full grounds for declaring that agreement had been practically reached by that time on all the basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. Nevertheless, in July 1982 Washington announced that the U.S. Administration refuses altogether to reach a comprehensive nuclear test ban, which has now been transferred to a "long-term" goal. At the same time statements emerged about its intention to raise the question of revising the 1974 and 1976 treaties.

The real state of affairs behind this decision by the U.S. Administration was openly disclosed by the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, which noted in its March 1983 issue: "Presently the Pentagon is planning to develop and produce during the next 6 years about 17,000 new units of nuclear munitions. This is precisely why in 1982 President Reagan issued a directive to increase the number of nuclear tests and end further U.S. participation in the tripartite test ban talks with Britain and the Soviet Union." The same magazine noted that since President Reagan came to power the funds allocated for use of the Nevada testing ground have doubled and will reach $354 million in 1983. Commentary, as they say, is superfluous.

The U.S. programs for the accumulation of nuclear weapons cannot, obviously, but generate growing concern among the world's public, and also in the U.S. Congress. Under the existing conditions Washington is forced to maneuver in order to cover up its true goals, its line of reexamining and undermining existing agreements in the arms limitation field.

It is in this light that we must examine the U.S. side's proposal, announced by President Reagan at his 29 March White House press conference to hold talks regarding the revision of the monitoring provisions [polozheniya o kontrole] contained in the 1974 and 1976 treaties, supposedly in order to "improve" these provisions. Furthermore, the U.S. President said that the above proposal has been motivated by the fact that the United States supposedly had "grounds to believe that there have been numerous violations" of the agreement not to exceed the 150-kiloton threshold. The President, however, admitted at once that "in view of the absence of verification capabilities [vozmozhnosti proverki] we could not raise such an accusation and support it with concrete facts."

And indeed, the United States has not had and does not have the slightest ground to doubt that the Soviet Union is keeping its word and does not undertake any actions at all incompatible with the 1974 treaty's stipulations. The Soviet state always has and always does strictly fulfill its international commitments.

Even in the United States itself authoritative experts are convinced that the Soviet Union has not exceeded the agreed threshold. The well-known seismologist L. Sykes (member of the U.S. delegation to the talks on drafting the "threshold" treaty), together with another seismologist, (J. Evernden), wrote in the October 1982 issue of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN: "In recent years there have been reports that the Soviet Union has, possibly, repeatedly breached the 1974 treaty by testing devices with a yield exceeding the 150-kiloton threshold. Such assumed breaches have recently been cited as proof that the 'threshold' treaty, which has not been ratified by the U.S. Senate, is impossible to verify and that new talks are necessary. On the basis of our analysis we have concluded," the article's authors continue, "that these reports are erroneous, that they are based on an error in one of the calibration curves linking magnitude with explosion yield. When the correct calibration curve is used it becomes obvious that the Russian weapon tests have never exceeded 150 kilotons, although some tests have been close to that magnitude."

And here is the opinion of yet another eminent expert in the nuclear field: M. (Mey), deputy director of the Livermore Laboratory, (which, as is well known, deals with the development of new types of U.S. nuclear weapons). According to the March issue of BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, (Mey) recently declared that there are documents "allowing the conclusion that there is no proof of breaches by the Soviet Union of the 'threshold' treaty banning nuclear tests." This is the true state of affairs.

The U.S. Administration, in proposing to review the 1974 and 1976 treaties, alleges that the monitoring procedures envisaged by these treaties are "inadequate." This is why it is necessary to bring total clarity to the issue of the procedures for monitoring observance of the treaties limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union considers that effective monitoring is an important element of agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Such monitoring is indeed envisaged by the 1974 and 1976 treaties. It is based on the use of national technical means. But the matter does not end there. There are supplementary provisions for monitoring procedures, elaborated in detail, which comprise a coordinated system of measures which, as and when it comes in force, would reliably ensure the confidence of the sides in the observance of mutual agreements.

These procedures include the exchange of information on the geological and geophysical characteristics of the sides' test grounds (density, seismic wave velocity, water saturation, porosity and depth of water tables). It is furthermore envisaged exchanging information on the yield, date, time, depth and coordinates of nuclear weapon tests for calibration purposes for each geophysically distinct test area where underground nuclear weapon tests have been and are to be conducted, as well as other data concerning test areas. The purpose of these exchanges is to enhance the effectiveness and accuracy of the work of the national technical means which record the seismic oscillations in the Earth's crust caused by underground explosions.

If the monitoring system elaborated during the drafting of the "threshold" treaty with the participation of highly qualified experts from both sides were brought fully into operation then the accuracy of evaluating the yield of explosions which have taken place would be much higher. How is it possible to accept as convincing the claims that this system is "inadequate" when it has not even been tested in practice? If the United States were to ratify the treaties and bring them into force, thus bringing into operation the effective monitoring measures envisaged by them, the questions or doubts now being raised by the U.S. side would simply not emerge.

For a long time now the Soviet Union has been proposing to the United States that the treaties be ratified and enacted, thus eliminating any "uncertainties" at all regarding observance of the explosion yield threshold which have sometimes emerged on one side or the other. The very posing of the question of "improving" the monitoring provisions contained in the Soviet-U.S. treaties is artificial.

The Soviet Union's position on the above-mentioned treaties is clear and unambiguous; it has been stated repeatedly and officially. This position is that it is first of all necessary to bring them into force and to realize the opportunities contained in them which are aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of monitoring. It is well known that the treaties also contain provisions for reviewing their operation insofar as is necessary. If during the implementation of treaties to their full extent the sides raise questions relating to monitoring, they can resort to the consultation procedure provided for by the treaties.

Regarding the question of observing the existing understanding that the threshold not be exceeded, the Soviet Union has declared on many occasions that it does not intend to undertake any actions whatsoever incompatible with the 1974 treaty's provisions, provided that the United States, for its part, acts analogously.

The Soviet Union, as A.A. Gromyko declared at the last UN General Assembly session, is prepared at any time -- on the basis of reciprocity -- to ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaties on the limitation of nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The Soviet side advocates the resumption in the very near future of the tripartite talks to conclude the drafting of a total nuclear weapon test ban treaty. This is why today it is imperative that we begin to move toward the limitation and subsequent cessation of the nuclear arms race.

TASS OBSERVER VIEWS U.S. STATEMENTS ON MISSILES

LD181727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (TASS) -- TASS observer on military questions Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt has made an extensive statement which essentially boils down to this: The Soviet Union's negative reaction to the intention of the United States to deploy the new U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in the direct proximity of the socialist countries is allegedly "completely unfounded."

The Soviet Union's security, R. Burt argued, will not be diminished at all in the event of deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, since allegedly the USSR has at its disposal strategic nuclear forces capable of reaching targets on the territory of the United States.

However, the Olympian tranquility of the U.S. leaders vanishes instantly the moment any mention at all is made even of the hypothetical possibility of the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles within reach of U.S. territory. Although, according to R. Burt's conclusions, it would seem that U.S. security will not suffer by Soviet missile positions being closer to U.S. territory -- after all, the United States similarly possesses mighty strategic sea, ground and air-based forces whose operational range exceeds 10,000 km.

Assistant U.S. Defense Secretary Perle stated that the Soviet Union's adoption of retaliatory [otvetnyy] measures in connection with the deployment of American missiles in West Europe would constitute "an exceptionally dangerous escalation of the arms race." The alarm was also sounded by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The principle of the "double yardstick" practiced in official American propaganda and the attempts by U.S. statesmen to appraise in absolutely different ways the analogous actions of the sides, depending on whether they threaten the USSR or the United States, have nothing in common with the principle of equality and equal security of sides. They even run counter to the unintelligible criterion of "equal restrictions and equal opportunities" proclaimed by U.S. President R. Reagan.

It is time, it seems, for Washington's official representatives to assimilate one elementary truth -- the socialist countries will not permit NATO to have military superiority. By adopting an adventurist course aimed at destabilising the military-political situation and banking on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in West Europe Washington escalates the danger of global nuclear war and neglects the national security of its own people.

PRAVDA'S AVERCHENKO REVIEWS PAST WEEK'S EVENTS

PM181409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko: "International Review"]

[Text] Having overtaken the calendar, spring has arrived, so the weathermen maintain, the earliest for a whole century and has quickly renewed the colors of the fields and forests. Rejoicing at nature's springtime blossoming, people think optimistically of the future and want to see the land sunny and peaceful and protected against nuclear conflagrations.

Only 2 weeks separate us from May Day -- the moving festival of labor, peace and spring. Millions of people on all continents are preparing to demonstrate with new force on that festive day their determination and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans published today once again emphasize the peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy and set forth its main directions. In them the Leninist party urges the world's peoples to deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism, to curb the arms race, to remove the threat of war and to defend and deepen detente.

Decisive Factor

This week's International Scientific Conference in Berlin -- "Karl Marx and the Present Day -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" -- was an important event in the life of the world revolutionary workers movement and of all fighters for freedom, peace, democracy and socialism.

The conference participants convincingly showed in their speeches that Marxism, which has triumphantly passed the hardest test -- the test of life -- is firmly established in the consciousness of mankind as its highest spiritual achievement. Our epoch is a time of unprecedented revolutionary transformations predicted by Marx, Engels and Lenin. The greatest of them is the formation and strengthening of the world socialist system, which is a decisive factor of social progress.

The ensuring of lasting peace on earth was and still is the chief aim of the socialist states' concerted foreign policy. Engaged in active creative work on building the new society, the fraternal countries' peoples are vitally interested in easing international tension and creating favorable conditions for peaceful labor. They see it as their paramount duty to strengthen their motherland's economy day by day and thereby make a contribution to the cause of strengthening the might of world socialism.

Utilizing the advantages of socialist production, deepening integration and relying on each other's assistance, the fraternal countries, despite the difficult international situation and the unfavorable economic situation, are consistently implementing their outlined national economic development plans and ensuring an improvement in the population's living standards. During the first 2 years of the 5-year plan the socialist countries resolved a number of complex and large-scale tasks, transferring the economy to a primarily intensive path of development and striving to make more efficient use of the created production, scientific and technical potential. National income has increased in the community countries, as has the volume of industrial and agricultural production.

The picture is quite different in the world of capitalism, which is encountering increasingly acute economic, political and social difficulties. One of the deepest recessions in the entire postwar period is to be observed in many developed capitalist countries. The volume of industrial production is falling, inflation is growing and unemployment is increasing.

These days the fraternal countries' statistical organs are summing up the results of work during the first quarter of this year. They show that the socialist states are continuing to build up their material and technical potential, ensuring the fulfillment of the directives of their Marxist-Leninist parties' congresses. Thus, the volume of industrial production in the CSSR increased 4.1 percent in the first quarter compared with the same period last year. Coal mines and many other enterprises overfuflilled their plan targets. Working people in the GDR, where competition is spreading under the slogan "In the Year of Karl Marx We Will Secure High Achievements," have scaled new heights in developing the economy. The volume of industrial production in People's Mongolia increased 8 percent compared with the same period last year. Similar reports are issuing also from the other fraternal countries.

The socialist states' working people are well aware that their conscientious, creative labor is at the same time an active struggle to consolidate world peace, for the community countries' successes in the international arena are determined, above all, by achievements in developing the national economy, by the level of their economic, scientific and technical potential, by cohesion and by the unity of their actions.

"No" to Nuclear Missiles

Last week, which was full of complex international events, once again graphically reflected the two opposing trends peculiar to the world of socialism and the world of capitalism. At the same time as the Soviet Union together with the other socialist community countries is waging a persistent struggle to prevent nuclear war and to continue and strengthen the detente process, the present U.S. Administration and the NATO hawks following in the wake of its policy are continuing with insane obsession their feverish preparations to deploy American medium-range missiles in West Europe and are fueling international tension.

Recently, as is known, the Soviet Union and the Prague Conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee have advanced major initiatives aimed at resolving the problems of disarmament and of strengthening security and developing cooperation on the European Continent and throughout the planet. They have elicited a great response in the world and have been perceived by the international public as a realistic alternative to nuclear catastrophe.

Foreign mass media are continuing to comment on the communique of the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee, which was held in Prague in early April and which examined questions associated with implementing the fraternal socialist countries' joint proposals and initiatives. International commentators single out the communique's statement that the solution to the question of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe must be one which would rule out the deployment of new American medium-range missiles and ensure the maintenance of the military-strategic equilibrium at increasingly low levels.

People of good will and many politicians and statesmen declare that the proposals of the USSR and the Prague Political Consultative Committee conference create good opportunities, given a constructive approach to them, for reaching positive accords at the talks in Geneva. But Washington, as the facts show, does not see this.

On the contrary, the U.S. leaders, resorting to deliberate lies and misinformation, are trying to lay the blame at someone else's door, deceive public opinion and, under cover of propaganda smokescreens about "zero," "interim," and other options, deploy new American missile weapons on the territory of a number of NATO European countries before the end of this year. The purpose of these efforts is extremely clear -- to try to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to talk with the world of socialism from positions of strength.

This is not the first time that aggressive imperialist circles have tried to use "military levers" against our country. But nothing came of this in the past, when the USSR was the world's only socialist state, and still less will anything come of it now. The land of the soviets is now a mighty power belonging to the community of fraternal states, which is strong enough to deal a worthy rebuff to any imperialist adventure. Therefore, the plans and hopes for "pressure," "threats," and "coercion" are illusory.

The Soviet Union and the other community countries attach paramount significance to maintaining and developing an interstate political dialogue at all levels to discuss the most urgent problems of the international situation. This week has provided new confirmation of this vigorous foreign policy activity. Thus, talks were held in the Kremlin 11 April between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, and Belgian External Affairs Minister L. Tindemans, who was in Moscow on a brief working visit. After discussing a number of international problems of mutual interest the sides advocated continuing the all-European process begun in Helsinki. They confirmed their readiness to further develop contacts and also to expand bilateral mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation and cultural and scientific ties between Belgium and the Soviet Union.

Peace is mankind's greatest asset. Its defense demands active cooperation among all peace-loving political and public forces and everyone who values life on earth. By closing their ranks and acting in a united front the forces of peace are capable of erecting a barrier to the Pentagon's realization of its sinister designs.

The struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament is growing daily. Here are facts from the teletype just in the last few days. An enlarged session of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee Presidium was held in Moscow 12 April this year, at which the readiness of Soviet peace champions to take an active part in the worldwide campaign for disarmament proclaimed by the United Nations was stated. On the same day a 2-day meeting of mayors of West European cities and of heads of municipalities who have proclaimed their territory a zone free of nuclear weapons ended in Brussels. A week of action for disarmament, against the deployment of new medium-range American weapons in West Europe and for the proclamation of northern Europe a nuclear-free zone is being held in Norway.

The impassioned appeal which Soviet scientific figures made in the "appeal to all the world's scientists" on problems of nuclear disarmament and of preserving life on earth has elicited a broad response in many countries.

"'No!' to new American missiles in Europe" and "bar the path to the warmongers" -- millions upon millions of people are declaring. Mass demonstrations against the deployment of new American nuclear weapons and in defense of peace and the peoples' security are taking place in thousands of cities and villages in the world.

Inciting Again...

Having thrown off the yoke of colonialism and won victories over the aggressors and their accomplices, the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are devoting their energy to creative labor, building the new life. Their policy of good-neighborliness and cooperation has become an important factor in strengthening security and stability inside and outside Southeast Asia.

The commonality of interests and aims has drawn the three fraternal peoples closer together, and stable relations based on mutual trust and friendship have taken shape between them. The new, truly People's Kampuchea has freed itself from the gloom of Pol Pot's night and is more cheerful. Agriculture and industry are reviving in the republic. The work of transport and public health is being organized.

But the achievements of the Kampuchean people, who are creating a socioeconomic base for further progress along the path of building the foundations of a socialist society, give their enemies no rest. The forces of imperialism and reaction and those who oppose the establishment of stability and of relations of good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia are continuing actively to support the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs and other emigre rabble. This is evidenced by the events which have developed on the Thai-Kampuchean border. As is known, the people of Kampuchea and their armed forces, relying on the assistance of their friends -- Vietnamese volunteers -- are implementing measures to liquidate surviving armed groupings of Pol Pot's followers and other reactionaries. However, the legitimate actions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], which stem from the need to defend the cause of its national revival, have aroused a stormy reaction in Washington. It is not hard to understand why.

U.S. imperialist circles have long been trying to halt the development in that region, which is not to their liking, and to impede the progressive transformations on Kampuchean soil. They are doing their utmost to prevent the resolution of the problems which exist among the countries of Southeast Asia and are seeking to preserve the hotbed of tension there -- which would accord with Washington's imperial interests.

After kicking up a new propaganda ballyhoo about the "threat" to Thailand, the U.S. Administration has hastily organized the delivery there of long-range guns and other military equipment. Many commentators point out that the broadening of American aid to Thailand and also the slanderous accusations agianst Vietnam and the PRK pursue the aim of pushing Bangkok into increasing support for Pol Pot's gangs and Kampuchean reaction, creating a conflict situation in the region and poisoning relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN members.

A conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was held in Phnom Penh in the middle of last week to examine questions connected with the present situation in the region. The ministers reaffirmed their states' desire for a dialogue with their ASEAN neighbors, at the same time emphasizing that representatives of both sides of the region's states should participate in talks. They appealed to other countries not to hinder the dialogue in Southeast Asia but to promote it.

With a view to ensuring peace and quiet on the Kampuchean, Thai border the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR once again propose creating security zones on both sides of it. They also voice the readiness to consider any proposals connected with this.

The assertion of an atmosphere of peace and stability and of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia on the basis of true principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs -- this is what the fraternal countries of Indochina strive and struggle for. The Soviet Union consistently supports their peace-loving initiatives.

ZHUKOV DISCUSSES PRESERVATION OF WORLD PEACE

OW180537 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0705 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Talk by Georgiy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace]

[Excerpts] Hello, dear friends. You and I are meeting today during what is called the very heat of the struggle for preserving peace and, more than that, for life on earth itself. The struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of aggression, the results of which will determine the future of mankind, is intensifying. By following daily television programs, you clearly see that the world has become very uneasy. The explosion of shells and the crackle of machineguns are heard in various regions in the world. By using mercenary bands and arming its obedient friends, such as Israel or the Republic of South Africa, the United States is conducting undeclared wars against countries whose political structures are not to its liking.

You, of course, read in PRAVDA on Friday of last week an article entitled "Washington in a Militarist Fever," in which official U.S. data on what is now happening in the U.S. capital are cited. If the Pentagon in its current, truly insane 5-year arms race plan swallows up $1.6 trillion, taken from the American people, then in its next one, from 1984 to 1988, it plans to spend $2 trillion on preparations for mass murder. This figure is so enormous that it is difficult to imagine. All of this, I repeat, is accomplished through the unprecedented robbery of both the United States' own working people and peoples of countries dependent on the United States, suffering as they already are from unemployment and poverty.

In contrast to this most dangerous political course are the resolute and purposeful actions in the struggle for peace of the forces of peace, socialist countries, non-aligned states, the working class in capitalist countries and all people who have not yet lost their common sense in the poisonous atmosphere of war propaganda reigning there.

On Thursday, 7 April, as you remember, the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee completed its work in Prague. In accordance with the instructions of their states' leaders who, at the beginning of January session of the Political Consultative Committee, elaborated and proclaimed in their declaration most important proposals directed at ending the arms race and strengthening peace, the ministers examined further steps directed at realizing these proposals. I will not repeat their decisions now. I advise you to return both to the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee, published on 5 January, and to its communique published on 8 April and to reread them with pencil in hand.

I would only like to remind you of the important conclusion reached by the leaders of the socialist countries in their declaration: The prevention of war primarily depends on cooperation, unity and purposeful actions by the forces of peace, which in our time are more powerful than the forces of war.

Having analyzed the course of events after the January meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, socialist countries' foreign ministers reached the important conclusion that these purposeful actions by the forces of peace are now becoming more and more active. The mass actions of participants in antiwar movements, which are stormily developing in West Europe and the United States itself, attest to this. I have in mind the numerous marches for peace in recent days which, judging by Western press reports, have literally shaken Nato political and military headquarters by their mass and dynamic nature.

The current wave of antiwar movements in the world is truly unprecedented. As Comrade Andropov said at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum: "Peoples are now advancing to the forefront of history as never before. They have found a right to speak that nobody can stifle. By active and purposeful actions they are able to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace and thus life on our planet.

When I recently conveyed information on the mass actions by our Soviet peace supporters to Johannes Binnendijk, deputy director of a staff of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who came to Moscow to collect material for a committee hearing on U.S.-Soviet relations, he was amazed. You see, the U.S. press wrote nothing on the mass actions by Soviet peace supporters and the U.S. President ventured to say from the rostrum of the second special UN General Assembly session that the struggle for peace in the Soviet Union supposedly is altogether prohibited.

Well, I had to present the American guest of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace a sizeable bundle of photographs depicting our street processions, demonstrations and rallies and a collection of signatures to petitions on disarmament to the United Nations. I didn't know whether he will believe his eyes, but, in any case, to conclude that we are not carrying out a struggle for peace for fear of arrest would be difficult in the face of such facts. Of course, I also don't know whether these photographs will be shown to the participants of the Senate hearing.

All this gives rise to growing concern in the imperialist camp. The time has passed when they could allow themselves to ignore antiwar movements and rely on the conspiracy of silence by the media, owned by them, to stifle our struggle. Now these forces have turned to more aggressive methods. During the last 2 years, U.S. and NATO leaders have initiated open struggle against antiwar movements. A frank and open psychological war has begun against us. At first, the rusty weapon of base slander was tried. All who opposed the arms race were declared by them to be agents of Moscow and their activities were called subversive. However, it was soon seen in Washington that these means were not working well. Indeed, it is derisory to say that such prominent figures as former Cabinet Secretaries McNamara, Vance and others, a those like Bundy, who were advisers to the U.S. President and who oppose Reagan's def e policies, are agents of Moscow.

The intimidation and repressive measures against peace supporters were tried. On 31 March, NATO Council General Secretary Luns delivered a speech at the association of journalists accredited to the international organizations in Geneva, where a series of meetings devoted to preparations for the Prague Assembly had just been held. This is what he stated: If these movements -- the antiwar movements -- prevail at the same time as parliaments and governments agree to the deployment of missiles -- we are talking about U.S. intermediate-range missiles -- in Europe then we would be in chaos, and democracy as we understand it would be seriously threatened. If you allow the man in the street to command, then you will find yourself in trouble. It is evident from this statement by NATO's leading official that the headquarters of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc is quite concerned by the actions of the man in the street, as Luns maliciously calls the participants of antiwar movements, whose numbers are constantly growing.

It seems this is why U.S. and NATO propagandists are now more frequently using the third variant of the struggle against antiwar movements. They are striving to stifle them by saying that Reagan has sharply changed his attitude towards Western peace supporters, who are supposedly mistaken and choose the dangerous path of cooperation with their partners in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Reagan himself is changing the tone of his speeches.

Now, almost every day, he assures everyone who listens to him that supposedly his administration, which is imposing upon the United States and its NATO allies an insane arms race, is guided by a concern for peace in the sense that only the military superiority of the NATO bloc countries over Warsaw Treaty member-states can keep the Soviet Union and its allies from attacking the democratic West. Hence the conclusion: The deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe should not be opposed.

However, these crude propagandistic inventions can fool only those who want to be fooled. As the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote on 28 March, and I quote: Such investions do not make an impression on the European peace movement. The movement even plans, writes the newspaper, to double its efforts in the struggle against NATO strategy in 1983. Fighters for peace leave no doubt that their aim, as before, is that there be no missiles whatsoever, neither cruise nor Pershing missiles. I repeat: This is stated by the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, published in Boston.

Striving, if not to stifle then at least to weaken the front of opponents of the arms race, U.S. and NATO propagandists are making every effort to split the ranks of peace supporters and to create from the number of those, whom they can turn against the Soviet Union and its allies, their own spurious movement under the banner of support for the United States in opposition to the notorious Soviet threat.

These peoples' paths and ours differ. Therefore, it is all the more important to do everything possible to strengthen our businesslike and equal cooperation with all antiwar movements that, in deeds and not words, advocate the removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe. And not only from Europe, but for a genuine zero option, which would open the way for universal and complete disarmament.

We are also prepared to cooperate with them, even if serious political and ideological differences remain between us, as long as the principle of noninterference in each other's affairs is strictly observed. We do not dictate our will on our partners and do not thrust our political views on them, and we expect the same from them. If such procedure is strictly observed, the success of joint or even parallel actions would be ensured. That is why to the question: Do we go together or separately with all the world's antiwar movements? We answer: Only together!

Let U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, one of the most inveterate opponents of the peace supporters' movement, continue to assert that the movement is organized by certain clever Soviet agents or, as he puts it, front organizations. He recently reiterated this delirious declaration in his foreward to the propagandist Pentagon brochure entitled "Soviet Military Power." Let U.S. President Reagan also continue to declare that supposedly the struggle for peace is prohibited in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, that supposedly we throw our fighters for peace into jails. Let them!

These leaders thereby only demonstrate the amazing fallacy and stupidity of their primitive and ridiculous propaganda.

GROMYKO REMARKS CIRCULATED AS UN DOCUMENT

LD181740 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] New York April 18 TASS -- The transcript of the press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, held in Moscow on April 2, 1983 by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, was circulated at the United Nations Headquarters today as an official document of the General Assembly.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD181426 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Madrid April 18 TASS -- A USSR delegation arrived here for the participation in the second meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The delegation is headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev.

MOSCOW ENVOYS GIVE KORNIYENKO CSCE MESSAGE

LD191143 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received the ambassadors of Austria, Helmut Liederman; Cyprus, Angelos Angelidhis; Finland, Aarno Karhila; Sweden, Carl De Geer; and Yugoslavia, Milojko Drulovic; accredited in the USSR. The ambassadors handed an address from the heads of state and government of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, San Marino, Sweden and Yugoslavia to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The message, presented simultaneously in the capitals of other countries participating in the Madrid meeting, contains an appeal for ending this meeting with positive results without delay.

UN GROUP DISCUSSES INDIAN OCEAN 'PEACE ZONE'

LD190853 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] New York April 19 TASS -- Concrete businesslike discussions have begun at the ongoing session of the U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean here. Participants in them voiced their views of the problems which are to be included in the agenda of an international conference called upon to produce an agreement on establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

Delegates to the committee voiced opinions on such key issues as the geographic boundaries of the future peace zone, freedom of shipping and air communication, freedom of research activities in the ocean, peaceable settlement of disputes, and foreign military presence.

The proposal of the Soviet delegation that practical steps should be taken already now to improve the situation in the region has been appreciated at the session. The Soviet Union, Soviet delegate V. Shustov said, is prepared to sit down to negotiations with the American side on military activity in the Indian Ocean at any time and without any preconditions. These talks, as everyone knows, were interrupted by the American side in 1978.

APN ARTICLE SCORES U.S. MILITARY BASES ABROAD

AU141335 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12 Apr 83 pp 3, 4

[Colonel Petr Plachenko APN article written "especially for SLOWO POWSZECHNE": "Reagan's Arms Spiral"]

[Text] With the coming of 1983, American imperialism has commenced a new arms spiral meant to guarantee it nuclear superiority and confirm its domination over the entire world. The Reagan administration has sharply intensified its policy of meddling in the affairs of other countries and has also called for the organization of a "crusade" against the Soviet Union.

One of the chief instruments of American imperialism's aggressive policy are the numerous military bases set up on foreign territories. According to date given by the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, there are over 1,500 bases located in 32 countries. The Pentagon is constantly maintaining about 515,000 men under arms abroad. These have at their disposal the most modern aircraft and missiles, ships and submarines, tanks and helicopters, as well as huge stocks of various kinds of ammunition, including nuclear payloads.

American military papers and periodicals have said on more than one occasion that the United States has set up the greatest number of bases in Western Europe. Here, the Pentagon has concentrated 337,400 men, of whom 248,000 are in the FRG -- right on the frontiers of Warsaw Pact countries. Central Europe has been covered with a particularly dense network of bases and other military installations. In West Germany alone, over 200 powerful military installations of the Pentagon have been set up. These include several dozen air bases.

The most important air bases are Bitburg, Han, Spangdalem, Ramstein, Zweibruecken, Sembach and others. The 17th U.S. Air Force Squadron is currently stationed in these bases. The squadron consts of about seven wings, equipped with fighters and reconnaissance aircraft. According to data given by the foreign press, some of these fighters (such as the F-14 and F-16 "Falcon") could be used to carry nuclear weapons. In addition, by the decision of the December NATO Council session, the following nuclear medium-range missiles which have been planned for the FRG are being deployed on FRG soil as of the beginning of this year: 108 missiles of the "Pershing" type and 96 of the "Tomahawk" type. Besides these, 48 "Tomahawk" missiles are being deployed in Belgium.

The Pentagon has also covered countries in northern Europe with a dense network of military bases. In Norway, airfields in Gardemuen, Bude and Bardufoss have been equipped with underground hangars and storage depots in case U.S. Air Force units are stationed there. This has recently been reported by DAGBLADET. On the Pentagon's instructions, 15 of the largest civil airports have undergone alterations to make them usable by the American Strategic Air Force.

Iceland has an American base at Keflavik to ensure the functioning of the U.S. Air Force and Navy. Its strategic importance results from its situation near the most important lanes linking Europe and North America, and also from the fact that strategic, tactical and transport aircraft can be located there.

Great Britain has over 20 American military bases of various kinds, of which a considerable part are air bases. This has enabled the Pentagon to locate at these bases the entire 13th Air Squadron, consisting of four wings. Two of this squadron's wings, the 20th and the 48th, stationed at upper Heyford and Lakenheath deserve special attention.

The first one has about 80 F-111 heavy fighter-bombers which carry nuclear weapons, and the second one has up to 90. These aircraft have equipment enabling them to fly on automatic pilot at low altitudes, avoiding uneven terrain and other obstacles. They are capable of flying in bad weather. One should also consider the fact that in accordance with the Tory government's commitments, and also in accordance with NATO plans, 160 silos for "Tomahawk" nuclear missiles will be set up in England over the coming years.

According to American press reports, the Pentagon is attaching special importance to such bases in southern European countries, such as the base at Lagich in the Azores, which belong to Portugal, and at Rota, Torrechon, Zaragoza and Moron in Spain. The U.S. 6th Fleet is constantly making use of bases in Naples and in Sigonella in Sicily, while the American Air Force has fighter bases in Aviano near Trieste and in other Italian cities. It is worth remembering that the Pentagon intends to deploy 112 nuclear surface-to-surface missiles in that country.

The American Air Force has bases in Greece and Turkey. The Pentagon accords Turkey a special place in its plans. Turkey has about 40 American military installations on its territory, including 26 bases.

All together, the Pentagon is maintaining over 650 combat aircraft in constant readiness in 24 large U.S. Air Force bases in Western Europe. Some of these aircraft carry nuclear weapons (the F-111, F-16 and F-14). They have a range enabling them to encroach on USSR territory. Besides these aircraft, the aircraft attached to the aircraft carriers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean should also be included in the total number of American aircraft in Western Europe.

The most significant increase in American Armed Forces has recently occurred in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas, which are rich in oil. A powerful armada of U.S. fighting ships with aircraft carriers in concentrated here. The Pentagon has commenced strengthening and extending its already existing bases there and is also gaining new ones at a fast rate. Thus, the U.S. naval and Air Force base on the island of Diego Garcia has been considerably modernized, and it is also planned to build bases in Somalia, Oman, Kenya, Egypt and other countries.

Strikes by the Rapid Deployment Force occupy the most important place in the interventionist plans of the United States of North America. This force currently comprises a corps of 230,000 men. THE NEW YORK TIMES has said that the Reagan administration has already ordered a strengthening of this corps by including in its new army divisions, Air Force units, aircraft carriers, supply ships and military freighters.

Besides the bases which have been mentioned, the Pentagon has also created a multitude of "springboards" of aggression in other parts of the American and Asian Continents. In the Far East, for example, Japan alone has 119 various U.S. bases covering an area of over 500 square km. Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including submarines with nuclear weapons, are stationed in Japanese ports. Considerable contingents of the American Marines are stationed on the island of Okinawa. All together, the United States has concentrated 132,000 men, hundreds of combat aircraft and a multitude of other kinds of military equipment in military bases in the Far East and in the Pacific.

It is not difficult to understand why American imperialism has woven this extensive web of various bases. People all over the world are condemning this policy of the United States more and more loudly and frequently, and observing this activity with increasingly greater concern.

The participants in the Prague conference of the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact states have confirmed their unchanging stance concerning undertaking new efforts on an international scale to eliminate foreign military bases and withdraw forces from territories foreign to them. Such a measure would ease the tension caused by the threat of a nuclear confrontation and would help diminish the danger of nuclear disaster and help preserve peace on earth.

IZVESTIYA DECRIES U.S. SPACE ARMS PROGRAM

PM180901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua article: "Why the Telephones Are Not Ringing on Capitol Hill"]

[Text] There is alarm in the White House. There is alarm because the telephones in Congress on Capitol Hill are not ringing. What has happened? Have the lines been cut off? Or -- worse still -- have the "people" not heeded the President's appeal?

Speaking on television 23 March, R. Reagan painted the picture of the "Soviet military threat" myth to the best of his ability and asked the viewers to support a proposed 10 percent increase in the fiscal 1984 Pentagon budget. In the first period of his tenure the so-called "moral majority" inundated Congress -- there is no other word for it -- with a flood of telephone calls and telegrams demanding that it rubberstamp all the military-industrial complex' demands. But on this occasion there was virtually no response. As Senator Biden stated: "The President found it hard to give the American people convincing arguments in support of a policy which appears foolish."

The assertion that the telephones on Capitol Hill were silent needs to be explained. There were no calls agreeing with Reagan's intention to undertake an arms race on a cosmic scale both in the figurative and the literal sense. Instead people protesting against such madness literally jammed the legislators' telephones, and the Washington switchboard operators had to prove that they are indeed the "world's best."

R. Reagan's attempt to pressure Congress had produced the opposite result. A few days ago the Senate Finance Committee, where the majority is Republican -- the President's party -- voted for a rate of growth in Pentagon spending 50 percent below what was requested -- 5 percent instead of 10 percent. Of course, the Pentagon's fiscal 1984 budget -- $273 billion even with the 4-5 percent removed -- remains a budget for an unprecedented arms race which increases the danger of war in the world. Even so, the Capitol Hill vote, like the "telephone phenomenon," deserves the closest attention.

What is taking place is a kind of fusion between the DISSATISFACTION of the broad popular masses and the SOBERING UP of part of the country's ruling circles, its elite. That fusion is occurring despite the administration's propaganda offensive, which is increasingly clearly developing into psychological warfare against the socialist countries abroad by the "half-baked cowards" at home. Just recently this offensive "peaked" three times: in Reagan's Florida speech when he accused the Soviet Union of being the "center of evil;" in his 23 March speech; and in the bridge between them in the form of a new issue of the Pentagon brochure "Soviet Military Power." The presentation of the latter was staged with excessive ceremony involving Reagan and Weinberger.

This propaganda hybrid was exhaustively analyzed in an 8 April PRAVDA article entitled "Washington in a Militarist Stupor": "...mountains of lies and trickery about Soviet military policy; a deliberate distortion of the true correlation of military forces between the USSR and the United States; and, of course, the playing down of Washington's dangerous schemes," that impartial and irrefutable analysis says....

I would like to dwell on the very curious linkage of Pentagon propaganda, strategy and tactics. Its propaganda suggests that the "Soviets" have far outstripped Washington in the military sense. Its strategy sets the goal of achieving military superiority over us. Its tactics are geared toward "overall parity and partial superiority." Since quite a lot has been and is still being written about the first two items, I shall confine myself to the third item, tactics, in greater detail.

In a somewhat simplified form it turns out like this: We support "equal ceilings" with the Soviet Union in general terms but favor superiority over it at sea (naval forces), superiority in the air (air forces) and superiority on the ground (ground forces). The physicists of old believed that our planet consisted of three elements -- earth, water and air. The Pentagon's tricksters try to assure people that in striving for partial superiority they will not go beyond the framework of overall parity. The natural scientists of old introduced a further element -- fire -- into their system. Even that is in the Pentagon's interests. We support parity with the Soviet Union but superiority over it in firepower, particularly nuclear firepower, the Potomac fire worshippers assert.

The "water" option may be cited as an illustration of these fraudulent tactics. Recently large-scale U.S. Navy maneuvers lasting 1 month were held approximately 150 miles northeast of Puerto Rico. In a dispatch from on board the aircraft carrier the John F. Kennedy, LOS ANGELES TIMES military commentator David Wood wrote: "The Reagan administration is obsessed with the desire to pressure the Soviet Union in order to secure absolute naval superiority for itself." That is not the result of a journalist's seasickness. U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman and President Reagan have been stating the same thing on dry ground. In his 23 March speech Reagan stated openly that the United States "needs superior naval forces."

Here we have "gunboat diplomacy" in nuclear terms which presupposes victory in the "struggle for the first shots." As Secretary Lehman puts it: "The one who is first to receive the signal to fire has a tremendous tactical advantage." The other branches of the U.S. Armed Forces are also trying to obtain similar signals for themselves. Is it any wonder then that Washington did not follow the Soviet Union's initiative of unilaterally renouncing the "right" of first nuclear strike?

Now for the element of "fire." The actual position at present is such that in terms of the overall quantity of nuclear warheads capable of being fired in a single launch (flight) by all the components of the U.S. "triad" -- land-based ICBM's, submarines and strategic bombers -- the United States heads the USSR by a ratio of approximately 10 to 7. But that is not enough for Washington. The program for the deployment of MX ICBM's on U.S. territory as well as Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe and elsewhere is a very important part of the Pentagon's plans to turn the United States into the dominant military power.

When speaking of Pershing II and cruise missiles two factors -- geoqualitative [geograficheski-kachestvennoye] and quantitative -- should be taken into account. Stationed in West Europe, they acquire the nature of a strategic weapon inasmuch as their flight range includes a considerable part of the Soviet Union's territory and its main cities. Now for the quantitative parameters. Since the Euromissile problem now dominates the world's press, the impression may be created that it is a question of 108 Pershing II and 464 cruise missiles and "nothing else."

That is a false impression. The Pentagon's program as a whole envisages the creation of over 12,000 (!) cruise missiles in all basing modes. Twelve thousand cruise missiles equals 240,000 bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima.

Nor will the Pershing II be limited to the "European Quota." In his annual report, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger says that the Pentagon has placed orders for the construction of three times as many Pershing II missiles as the number planned for deployment in Europe. Some of them, according to press reports, are designated for targets in the Soviet Far East.

Let us continue our travels through the ancient scientists' elements in their Pentagon form. The "Soviet Military Power" brochure asserts that the "Russians are striving for military superiority in space." When the President Reagan and Weinberger double act "christened" the catalogue of lies, Reagan's speech planned for 23 March was already prepared. That speech contained quite a few sophisticated pieces of technology -- satellite-mounted lasers, particle beam generators, nuclear-fueled x-ray lasers and so forth, which only qualified experts understand.

THE NEW YORK TIMES accuses Reagan of "bringing fantasy into politics," accuses him of "challenging the Soviet Union to compete in a space war," and concludes: "Mankind craves more fruitful ideas but there is no statesmanship in science fiction."

U.S. scientists are debating the plans put forward by the President but agree on one thing -- they all serve not the cause of peace but the sacrificial god of war. Wolfgang Panofsy, Stanford University professor of physics and director of the university's linear accelerator center, warns that "the President's ideas may be leading in an extremely dangerous direction." Panofsky stresses that "the President's initiative actually contains the germs of the future abrogation not only of the ABM defense treaty but also of other existing treaties including the ban on launching nuclear weapons into space and the 1963 nuclear weapons test ban treaty." One cannot fail to agree with this opinion.

The telephones are not ringing on Capitol Hill. Instead they are ringing incessantly in the offices of the "death dealers" and in the laboratories and design bureaus of "exotic weaponry." There, that ring is developing into the jingle of dollars and the roar of explosions. The Pentagon's traditional cry, "the sky's the limit, give us as many weapons as you can," when addressed to the monopolies is turned from a figurative expression into reality. Especially since the limit is no longer the sky but infinite space. The cost of the space package -- the initial cost, a guide price -- is $1.5 trillion. It is enough to set bells ringing throughout the universe!

The Pentagon, in the form of its long-term scientific research administration, has already concluded contracts for the production of space-based laser system components with a consortium comprising of the Lockheed Corporation, TRW and Eastman-Kodak. Corning Glass works is engaged on building the optical mirrors which focus the laser beam on the target. Appropriations for space laser programs, like the Talon Gold project, are being increased threefold.

Edward Teller, the well known "superhawk" and "father" of the U.S. H-bomb is, so to speak, the ideological inspiration of these programs which Professor Jerome Wiesner has called the "declaration of a new arms race cycle." THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that Teller "greatly influenced Reagan's ideas on the space arms race." Personal contacts between the "father of the bomb" and the President date back as far as 1966 when Reagan, at Teller's invitation, visited the Lawrence Livermore laboratory in California.

"We gave him a detailed report on our work. I discovered that he has a striking lack of prejudice and a breadth of views and he grasped ideas very quickly," Teller now recalls. Well, the incumbent White House boss' "lack of prejudice and breadth of views" in the realm of anticommunism are well known. Any ideas which benefit the "crusade" against the socialist community are very quickly grasped by him.

Last August, Teller said a return visit to Reagan, who had by then moved from Sacramento to Washington. During that meeting the old "superhawk" slipped Reagan the tempting idea of a "shock program for the creation of space-based X-ray laser weapons." General Daniel Graham is vying with Teller. "High Frontier," Graham's organization, is offering Reagan a military-space system costing $100 billion. Regardless of which one he takes, one thing is clear: none of these dollars and laser beams will be placed on the scales of peace. As the physicist Richard (Garvin), who built the H-bomb together with Teller, has remarked, "I believe that this is leading us toward a war in space, not as an alternative to war on earth but as a prelude to war on earth."

Reagan's 23 March speech caused a certain confusion and even discomfort in Washington. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that this speech "should have been torn up; instead, however, it was decided to remove all concrete details and turn it into a story that the President dreamed up after reading a science fiction book."

It sounds witty but unconvincing. Washington, of course, has dreams of succeeding in achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. and of course, such dreams are unrealizable fantasies. We will never permit that. However, this fantasy is not only unrealizable but also dangerous, since it is taken not from adventure books but from the Pentagon's war book reworked, as a blind, into the redskin [krasnokozhiy] "Soviet Military Power."

...A recent LOS ANGELES TIMES editorial stated: "The Russians have seen that it is not very difficult to depict the U.S. President as a bomb-wielding supporter of the Cold war who is threatening peace in Europe and throughout the world." But it is not a question of what the Russians have seen." It is a question of irrefutable facts. And it is not just the Russians but many Americans who can see them; they can see them and are beginning to realize the harmful effect of the current Washington administrations course of inflaming war hysteria, unprecedented arms race and confrontation. That is why the telephones are silent on Capitol Hill; that is why the voices of the participants in the U.S. antiwar movement are ringing out increasingly loudly.

U.S. ACCUSATIONS AGAINST AEROFLOT REFUTED

PM180835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Kovalev article "Mystification Over Aeroflot"]

[Text] Day after day Washington stokes its total "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union. That war is flaring up under pressure, as one U.S. newspaper has written, from a "noisy and fierce minority in high posts demanding that nothing be said or written about Russia unless it is full of hatred and anger." Aeroflot offices have become a target of anti-Soviet hatred in recent months. Disseminating false information about this Soviet airline, people hostile to the development of international ties are pursuing not least the aim of striking a blow against the Soviet airline's competitiveness on international air routes.

Aeroflot's progress to a leading place in world air communications is largely connected with the fact that the era of passenger jet aircraft was ushered in on Aeroflot routes by Soviet Tu-104 airliners. Aeroflot maintains its leading position in world civil aviation to this day. The large-scale introduction of new jet technology enabled Aeroflot to carry over 100 million passengers in 1976. No other single world airline has such volumes of passenger carriage. In its 60 years of existence Aeroflot aircraft have been used by a total of 1.7 billion people.

This summer season, for example, Aeroflot will make over 350 flights weekly using Il-86, Il-62, Tu-134 and Tu-154 passenger aircraft. Our aircraft now make regular flights to 117 destinations in 94 countries of the world. The airliners of 29 foreign airlines from 31 states make flights to us. The second and third generation passenger jet aircraft used by Aeroflot are high-powered and possess improved navigational and communications facilities which ensure a high degree of reliability and flight safety and optimum comfort for passengers.

Undoubtedly, this commercial activity by Aeroflot, as by many other airlines helps to develop ties among the peoples and states and thereby ensures to a great extent the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreements in the sphere concerning the expansion of exchanges among people.

Air communications with foreign countries are steadily developing despite a whole series of hostile actions by certain foreign states. Thus, in recent years the U.S. authorities banned Aeroflot flights from the USSR to Washington and New York on far-fetched pretexts. This was a purely political propaganda gesture clearly made to continue to fuel anti-Soviet hysteria in the Western press.

It is noteworthy that the "favorite method" currently used by the enemies of cooperation is to try to ascribe "supermilitarized" qualities to a conventional civil fleet carrying passengers and freight. But if you look at the facts it has to be stated that, in contrast to many Western airlines (above all American), our civil airline trains its own flight crews. In the West, however, one can quite often see a former military pilot in charge of a civil aircraft. The Soviet Union has the world's only civil aviation academy in Leningrad, three engineering institutes in Moscow, Kiev and Riga, two advanced flying schools, about two dozen Aeroflot technical aviation schools and an extensive network of training subunits.

Moreover, our country gives broad assistance in training foreign aviation specialists. In a little over 30 years in Kiev civil aviation engineers institute has trained 1,135 specialists from 65 countries. They include socialist countries and Asian, Near East, African and West European countries. At present the Kiev institute is training 96 students on grants from the International Civil Aviation Organization. Specialists with diplomas from the Kiev institute are doing good work at various enterprises and in civil aviation departments and national airlines in their countries.

In Washington those who day after day blow propaganda bubbles have conjured up the idea that Aeroflot is engaged in "massive military shipments." These are false allegations. There are many examples of Aeroflot pilots successfully carrying out noble missions to aid the victims of natural disasters, to transport wounded or sick people, to deliver medicine and so forth. In 1980-82 and the first 3 months of 1983 Aeroflot carried for the Red Cross over 270 tons of freight to more than 45 countries. In this period more than 20 charter flights were made to give aim to victims in various countries. This year alone flights have been made to Lebanon and Ecuador, Algeria and Mali, Ghana and Ethiopia, Syria and Burma, Nicaragua and Peru and many other countries. This list does not include deliveries of a humanitarian nature by regular Aeroflot flights.

And finally yet another lie is spread which claims that Aeroflot's activity is governed chiefly by "political and military considerations" and not by "comercial advantage." Indeed, Soviet civil aviation does not set itself the task of working exclusively "for the sake of cash," as is done by many Western companies. This is peculiar to capitalism and not to a socialist economy. Aeroflot constantly raises the standard of service on its routes and provides ever more comfortable aircraft on them. So, for example, the wide-bodied Ilyushin-86 is already flying to Paris, Madrid and the GDR capital, Berlin. This year it will begin scheduled flights to Sofia, Frankfurt am Main, Delhi and Hanoi. In addition to pursuing the aim of thereby improving passenger service, Aeroflot is counting not without grounds on receiving a certain profit from an increased number of passengers. New routes are being introduced (for example, the Moscow-Buenos Aires run, introduced at the end of March, will open up a rapid and convenient route to Europe for many Latin Americans) and during the summer period the frequency of aircraft traffic on many routes increases and the number of stopovers is reduced. It is primarily the passengers who gain from this. In financial matters Aeroflot is always guided by the generally accepted norms of international practice.

As'ad Qutayt, president of the International Civil Aviation Organization Council, noted during his visit to Moscow the high standard of Soviet civil aviation and the successes achieved by it and stressed Aeroflot's role in developing international air communications. This authoritative assessment is the best refutation of the hostile conjectures which are being spread throughout the world by a certain small group of people in the West which is pursuing far from pure objectives, including political ones. And by no means least important here are also the mercenary interests of major capitalist airlines which are seeking to squeeze out a competitor by unfair practice.

KAPITSA SAYS USSR MAY NOT ATTEND SEOUL OLYMPICS

OW170747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo April 17 KYODO -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa hinted during Japan-Soviet working-level talks held here last week that the Soviet Union might not participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday.

According to the sources who attended the talks, while the Soviet party did not clearly indicate the boycott of the games, it gave an impression it is rather indisposed to participate because staging the Olympics in South Korea under prevailing circumstances is not desirable.

Kapitsa said Moscow would not recognize South Korea nor would it approve the proposed cross recognition of North and South Korea by Japan, the United States, China and the Soviet Union, adding that the Soviets visit South Korea only when an international conference is held, the sources said.

The sources took Kapitsa's remarks to mean Moscow is paying utmost consideration to improving and solidifying its somewhat weakened relationship with North Korea.

ROK DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS UNITED STATES

LD151501 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2235 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikilay Pakhomov reports: A high-ranking South Korean military delegation headed by Yun Song-min, the minister of defense in the puppet Seoul regime, has turned up here. He was received at the White House by President R. Reagan and had a meeting with Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger.

Informed circles report that the South Korean delegation is taking part in the regular annual "consultative conference" between Washington and Seoul "on questions of security." The joint military efforts of the United States and South Korea in Asia and the Far East and U.S. military support for Seoul are being discussed.

Observers regard the visit in the context of the U.S. policy aimed at increasing to the utmost the military might of the dictatorial regime, to which Washington assigns the role of forward post for implementing the Pentagon's aggressive schemes in Asia. South Korea has already been turned by Washington into a sinister complex of nuclear weapons bases. Nonetheless, the flow of U.S. arms sent to Seoul is continually increasing. South Korea is being supplied with the latest U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, missiles, radar and antitank installations and other military equipment. There are 40,000 U.S. servicemen stationed on South Korean territory, where there are air bases for B-52 bombers which carry nuclear weapons on board. The volume of U.S. military support to Seoul will amount to $230 million in the 1984 fiscal year. It will increase by a full $20 million by comparison with the current fiscal year.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERY TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

OW150619 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] As has already been reported, the intergovernmental negotiations between the Soviet Union and Japan on Japan's 1983 salmon and trout catches in the northwestern Pacific opened at the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry in Moscow on 11 April. The negotiations have been held every year, in accordance with the Soviet-Japanese agreement on cooperation in fishery signed in 1978. The current Soviet delegation is headed by Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of the fish industry, and the Japanese delegation by Hisashi Owada, Japanese minister to Moscow.

Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of the fish industry, pointed out in his opening speech that certain results have been achieved during the 5 years since the 1978 agreement came into effect, and stated:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading to Japanese translation] The cooperation between the two countries has been expanded and intensified in various ways. We have also accumulated positive experiences in taking joint actions to preserve and increase the salmon and trout catches in the northwestern Pacific. Despite the differences in the evaluation of the influences of ocean fishery on the salmon and trout resources, the Soviet and Japanese sides have been able to decide on a series of measures to prevent the extinction of schools of salmon and trout in the Far East. However, the fishery and biological statistics of the past 2 years indicate that measures taken in the past are still insufficient. Due to various factors, the salmon and trout resources have ceased to increase and some species of salmon and trout have even been decreasing in number.

We have studied the situation carefully and have come to the conclusion that some urgent measures should be taken to meet the needs of our joint action, both at present and in the future. As the current negotiations are held after the conclusion of the talks between the ministers of the two countries in charge of fisheries, greater responsibilities have been given to the current negotiations. We wish the negotiations to be carried out successfully, in a constructive way and in a friendly atmosphere. [end recording] Those were the remarks made by Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of the fish industry.

After Kudryavtsev's opening speech, Japanese minister and leader of the Japanese delegation, Owada, said:

[Begin recording] I would like to say a few words on behalf of the Japanese delegation. Fishery relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have a long history and tradition. So far, the two countries have made efforts to closely cooperate with each other in promoting preservation and effective use of fishery resources in the North Sea, while developing their own fish industries. As Deputy Minister Kudryavtsev has just mentioned, Fish Industry Minister Kamentsev visited Japan last February and held talks with Minister Kaneko of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to exchange views on various issues concerning fishery between the two countries. It appears to me that these talks will be of great significance in the development of fishery relations between Japan and the Soviet Union in the future. [end recording]

Furthermore, Minister Owade touched on the actual results of the implementation of the 1978 agreement and stated:

[Begin recording] I am quite confident that, acting on the guidelines of mutual understanding and cooperation devoloped at the talks between Minister Kaneko and Minister Kamentsev and also making effective use of the experiences in our past negotiations, the two sides will be able to arrive at conclusions satisfactory to both. And I would like to conclude my remarks by expressing my wish that the negotiations would come to an early and satisfactory settlement. [end recording]

Those were the remarks by Minister Owada. The Soviet-Japanese negotiations on Japan's salmon and trout catches in the northwestern Pacific are still under way.

MPR'S BATMONH STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW 16 APRIL

PM181506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, stopped over in Moscow on 16 April en route to Berlin.

At the airport he was met by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials and MPR Ambassador to the USSR B. Gotob.

DRA'S KARMAL ON ARMY, COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD172124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Vladimir Fadeyev report from Kabul]

[Text] The Harbi Pohantun Higher Military School is the oldest educational establishment in the country and trains officers and specialists for all land forces. With the achievement of the April Revolution, substantial changes took place there -- this means, above all, that its students now come from workers' and peasants' families. Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, was a guest at the school today.

After an inspection of the school's classrooms and auditoriums, Babrak Karmal spoke to the students and teachers. He noted that during the years of the April Revolution, the Army's technical level of weaponry [tekhnicheskaya vooruzhennost] and the fighting skill of the subunits and units had significantly increased. The majority of soldiers, sergeants and officers were honorably discharging their duty to the motherland and the revolution. The defense of the revolution's achievements, emphasized Comrade Karmal, is the national patriotic duty of the Afghan people.

In dealing with the question of cooperation with our country, Comrade Karmal said among other things: [Karmal's voice fading into translation] Our fruitful ties with the USSR and other socialist countries have great significance and play an important part in helping our people build their new society. With the cooperation of the USSR, 170 installations [obyekty] have been built or are being built in Afghanistan. Over half the produce of our national economy is made at these installations. The USSR's role in the development of Afghanistan's power engineering is widely known. Significant assistance is given to our country in the agricultural sphere and in the development of transportation and housing construction.

During the years of the April Revolution, continues Karmal, all the ties between our two countries have considerably broadened and deepened. We understand that the happiness and prosperity of the Afghan people can only be ensured if fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the great USSR are further strengthened and developed.

AFGHAN TRIBAL LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN KABUL

LD181351 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Kabul April 18 TASS -- Leaders of the armed detachments of the tribes, living in the border districts of Afghanistan, have held a general conference in Kabul. The 220 conference participants representated and provinces of Gandahar, Nanagarhar, Herat, Paktia and Nimruz. They discussed their detachments' tasks in defending the Afghan state frontiers against the counter-revolutionaries, who are infiltrating into Afghanistan from the territories of neighbouring countries. The main report was made by Abdul Gader, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. He stressed the role, which the armed detachments of the tribes, living in frontier areas, are playing in the defence of the DRA's state border.

Speakers representing different provinces assured the country's leadership that their detachments will not spare efforts to further the aims of the April Revolution and to ensure and defend the interests of the Afghan working people.

CLAIM OF LARGE USSR DELHI MISSION 'UNFOUNDED'

PM150955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Flagrant Juggling"]

[Text] Delhi, 12 Apr -- Forgery, juggling with facts and the desire to turn a wish into reality have become the present Washington administration's "visiting card." Indian Government circles were bewildered by the recent statement made by U.S. Under Secretary William Schneider who, with the impudence now characteristic of Washington, distorted facts directly concerning India. In an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST he claimed that India is buying "several hundred" artillery pieces from the United States for a total of $900 million. Supplies of more sophisticated armaments cannot be delivered, he said, because of the presence in Delhi of a "large Soviet military mission."

Moreover, these statements by the U.S. foreign policy department representative are totally unfounded and are obviously aimed at achieving the propaganda effect the United States needs, the well-informed newspaper HINDU writes, quoting Indian Government sources. As is well known, in 1980 India did indeed have talks on purchasing several types of armaments in the United States. But after Washington put forward conditions unacceptable to it, the Indian Government decided to buy these types of weapons from other sources, and that must be known to the U.S. State Department, the newspaper points out.

In other words, there is simply no "U.S.-Indian military deal" as W. Schneider has claimed, Indian Government circles have said.

As for the high-ranking U.S. State Department Official's allegations concerning "the size of the Soviet military mission in Delhi," you can only call them idle fabrications. In reality the total number of military attaches and advisers from Western countries in India greatly exceeds the number of corresponding personnel from the USSR and other socialist countries, the newspaper notes.

BANGLADESH MINISTER CITED ON SOVIET AID

PM150930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "(Gorasal) Building Up Capacity"]

[Text] Dacca, 14 Apr -- Good economic relations have taken shape between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Soviet Union, Shahfiul Azam, minister of commerce and industries, said in conversation with your correspondent. The agreements regularly concluded between out countries benefit both sides. As a result, the volume of trade and economic ties is growing yearly.

The (Gorasal) thermal power station is one such example of Soviet-Bangladesh cooperation. The first two units of the power station, each with a capacity of 55,000 kilowatts, were constructed in 1974 and 1976. It is planned to commission the third -- 210,000 kilowatt -- unit at the end of next year. And a fourth will be commissioned in 1987. Thus, with a total capacity of 530,000 kilowatts (Gorasal) will be the country's largest thermal station. It is important to note that the thermal power station uses the most economical fuel -- natural gas, which Bangladesh possesses.

U.S. ARMS SEEN AS PRETEXT FOR OVERT INTERFERENCE

PM191244 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[A. Golts "Military-Political Commentary:" "Inciters From Washington"]

[Text] An intensive transfer of military hardware from the United States to regions of Thailand bordering on Kampuchea has been under way for several days now. Portable Redeye antiaircraft missile systems and 155-mm howitzers and the shells for them are being rapidly transferred there by air and sea.

What are the real reasons for this feverish haste?

Foreign observers note that any aggravation of the situation in Southeast Asia is linked most directly with the inflammatory stand of the United States. It is the same this time too. The armed forces of People's Kampuchea have conducted a number of successful operations against the Pol Potites. Yet Washington hastened to "condemn" the perfectly legitimate actions of Kampuchea, which is striving to secure for its citizens a peaceful and tranquil life. It was at precisely this moment that a high-ranking State Department official, P. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state, arrived in Thailand. With patently provocative aims he took a trip to the Thai-Kampuchean border. During talks with Thai leaders Wolfowitz went on at great length about the alleged threat to Thailand from the Vietnamese volunteer forces which are in Kampuchea at the request of that country's government. And it was in this carefully fueled situation of war hysteria that the decision was taken to step up the pace of U.S. arms deliveries to Thailand.

The United States understands full well that the gangs of Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries entrenched in the Thai-Kampuchean border region are the immediate source of tension. It is precisely for this reason that U.S. politicians are doing everything possible to prolong the agony of these degenerates. They supply them with food and equipment. These same gangs, as was stated recently in Phnom Penh, also receive some of the U.S. weapons sent to the Thai Army.

We can see the desire of certain U.S. circles to artificially create a situation which fits what the Americans call "emergency" scenarios. It is precisely the realization of these Pentagon scenarios, as Washington is obviously hoping, that will make it possible to restore an American military presence in that country. In this connection the recent visit to Thailand by General J. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, looks by no means accidental. The focus of his talks in Bangkok was the question of the advance stockpiling of U.S. weapons in the region in the event of such "emergencies." It is indicative that the planned "joint arms reserve" is to be under U.S. control. Indeed, are not the current events in the region a prelude to the creation of such a reserve and, consequently, to the Yankees' return to Thailand?

Washington's calculations cannot fail to arouse the world public's concern. The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, for instance, commenting on the situation which has been created in Southeast Asia, stressed that the U.S. arms deliveries are capable not just of aggravating tension but also of becoming a pretext for overt U.S. military interference in the region's affairs.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S INDOCHINA VISIT HEIGHTENS TENSION

LD181801 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- TASS Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The tour of ASEAN countries by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz that has just ended, was aimed in its form, and what is more important, in its purposes, against the three states of Indochina. The talks that were conducted by the U.S. emissary, his public pronouncements show that Washington is pressing on the five ASEAN countries to get from them a more energetic backing for the course at confrontation with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. It is not accidental that this visit coincided with a sharp increase of the deliveries of U.S. armaments to Thailand which is being turned hastily by the Pentagon into a bridgehead of the undeclared war against the Kampuchean people. It is not accidental also that a further aggravation of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border was provoked during this visit and this has been done with quite a definite purpose, to heighten tension in relations among the countries of South-East Asia.

Washington needs this tension as an instrument to widen its military presence in the region. This was manifested, perhaps, most clearly during the talks that Wolfowitz held in Manila. He said then that the United States has been and will remain a Pacific power above all. The point of the matter is, certainly, not that the United States Western coast is washed by the Pacific but that Washington continues regarding the Pacific region from the viewpoint of great power claims and militaristic aspirations.

Proclaiming its readiness to increase by nearly 50 percent a direct military aid to Thailand, urgently establishing an airlift for the deliveries of U.S. missiles, long-range artillery and other military equipment to Thailand Washington pursues its self-seeking purposes first of all.

What is behind this, is, on the one hand, the widening of the support for the Pol Pot gangs in their piratic raids on the Kampuchean territory, and, on the other hand, the striving to undermine at any cost the atmosphere favouring a dialogue with Indochinese states that has been shaping of late in some ASEAN countries, to oppose to this striving the perpetuation of a conflict situation in the region.

Meanwhile ever more states support a constructive dialogue as the only right road to establish peace and stability in South-East Asia. An evidence of this is the stand of the nonaligned countries that was manifested so vividly at the recent conference in New Delhi. Countries of the socialist community solidarise fully with the states of Indochina. The Soviet Union confirmed its readiness to participate jointly with other permanent members of the Security Council in the guarantees of arrangements that might be reached between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

But Washington opposes this course. It seeks to prevent the turning of South-East Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARX CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Honecker, Romanov Toasts

PM191109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "The Insuperable Force of Marxist-Leninist Ideas -- The International Scientific Conference Ends"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr -- In the evening a reception was held on behalf of the SED Central Committee in honor of the participants of the International Scientific Conference on Karl Marx.

The guests were warmly welcomed by E. Honecker.

It is a great honor for the SED, he said, to host such an important international meeting whose participants join together in a determined call for every effort to be made to ensure world peace. The welfare of mankind depends on this, and it is a very important prerequisite of social progress to which Karl Marx devoted his immortal cause.

Allow me on behalf of the SED Central Committee once again to cordially thank the conference participants for their intensive, creative work. May the experience and scientific conclusions which were widely discussed at the conference and the exchange of opinions on the most vital problems of the present-day bear fine fruit.

I assure you that we will continue in the spirit of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin to work tirelessly on the future successful building of a developed socialist society in Karl Marx' native land and to strengthen socialism's positions. Anti-imperialist solidarity and support for the fighters for the peoples' national and social liberation will always be the cause closest to our hearts, E. Honecker stressed.

CPSU delegation head G.V. Romanov replied: The International Scientific Conference in honor of Karl Marx, leader of the international working class and one of the greatest thinkers in the history of mankind, has come to an end. During the past 6 days current problems of socialist construction, the revolutionary world process and the development of Marxist theory have been discussed.

The participation at this conference of delegations from numerous communist and workers' parties, of revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties of all continents testifies to the huge influence of Marxist ideas in the present-day world.

The conference has convincingly demonstrated that the teachings of Marx, which were further developed by V.I. Lenin and confirmed by the experiences of Red October and the socialist world system, have a deeply creative, truly international, revolutionary-transforming character.

The entire course of history clearly demonstrates the validity of the Marxist-Leninist conclusion concerning the objective necessity of replacing the capitalist order with the socialist order.

A comprehensive exchange of opinion took place at the conference, which aroused great international interest. Not all opinions coincided.

One thought, however, was clearly expressed: Karl Marx's ideas live and are at work, they have helped and are helping to realize and understand the main trends of international development and the complicated and contradictory problems of the present day and they are an irreplaceable weapon in the struggle for a change of the world, for social progress.

What is of great significance for the destiny of mankind is in particular, in our century of nuclear energy, the question of the kind of forms this struggle will develop -- in the form of a catastrophic armed conflict, at which the most militant leaders of the capitalist world are basically aiming, or in the form of a peaceful contest between states with different social systems.

Socialism favours only this, the latter, way.

The peculiar feature of the present situation lies in the fact that the forces aspiring to peace are incomparably more numerous than the forces which are fuelling war hysteria and which are announcing "crusades" against socialism. And there is no more important task today than to unite and activate all forces which oppose war.

Today's conference represents an important step in this, the only correct direction.

G.V. Romanov expressed profound gratitude to the SED Central Committee for its excellent organization of the conference. I want particularly to thank Comrade Erich Honecker, he said, who in his speech generated a fine, creative atmosphere for the conference work.

On the hospitable territory of the socialist German state we have been able to see for ourselves, G.V. Romanov said, the kind of success a people can achieve when they are equipped with the knowledge of the historical laws discovered by Marx, a people loyal to the lifegiving principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Zimyanin Addresses Conference

AU150730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 83 pp 7-8

[Address of Mikhail Vasilevich Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, at International Karl Marx Conference in Berlin on 11 April]

[Text] Highly esteemed Comrade Honecker!

Dear comrades and friends!

Allow me above all to express my cordial thanks to the SED Central Committee for the invitation to participate in the conference devoted to Karl Marx, the ingenious thinker and cofounder of scientific socialism, the great struggler for the international cause of the workers class, the glorious son of the German people.

We listened with great interest to the thorough and impressive address of Comrade Erich Honecker. It convincingly demonstrated the invincible strength of Marxist ideas, their reshaping and revolutionary spirit and their topicality, which are so impressively demonstrated by the achievements of the GDR working people and the peoples of other countries of socialism, by the whole course of world events.

There is hardly any field of human culture which is not seized by the idea of Marx. His genius marked any branch of science which he touched.

Although Marx spent a great part of his life writing scientific works, he was not at all what you would call a bookish person. Marx was a new type of scientist: the thinker and revolutionary who took his inspiration from the struggle of the workers class, to the liberation of which he devoted his entire life.

Marx stood at the cradle of the first proletarian class organization, the League of Communists. Together with Engels he founded the First International which became the incorporation of the fraternal solidarity of workers in all countries. For us Soviet Communists the fact is particularly dear that Marx represented two countries in the General Council of the International Workers Association: his home country, the home country of Marxism -- Germany; and our country, the future home country of Leninism, the home country of the Great October -- Russia.

If the people who had known Marx closely, recalled him, they said: He would have had to live 100 years to present the world only with a part of that resourcefulness which he kept in his head. Today we may say: The 100 years which have passed since the death of Marx have convincingly proven the richness, the truthfulness and the correctness of the ideas which he had left to mankind.

1. The Revolution Made by Marx in Ideology

Comrades! The history of social thinking knew thousands of theories and teachings. The overwhelming majority of them have sunk down into the past; also forgotten are the names of their founders. But Marxism, which victoriously stood the most difficult test, the test through life, has kept a firm place in the minds of mankind as its greatest intellectual achievement.

For millennia the working people were under the sway of the ideology of exploitation. The historic sense of reshaping which Marx brought about in the social consciousness is that he created a principally new dialectic-materialistic ideology which showed the proletariat and all suppressed classes a way out of intellectual and socio-economic slavery.

Marxism is a self-contained and consistent system of views, a complete teaching in which the most universal development laws of nature, society and of thinking, the laws of the revolutionary change of the world, are uncovered. The great comrugggler and friend of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, actively participated in working out this teaching. As Lenin wrote, the proletariat can "say that its science was created by two scholars and strugglers whose relationship overshadows the most touching stories from olden times on human friendship." (Footnote 1: V.I. Lenin, Friedrich Engels, in "Works", Vol 2, p 12)

The development of Marxism was objectively prepared by the entire course of the global development. And here the decisive thing is that with the growth of capitalism a new, growing class -- the proletariat presents precisely that social force which is chosen that the proletariat -- got into the center of that social force which is chosen by history to not only throw off the capitalist yoke and eliminate exploitation but to also create a new society.

Proceeding from the tasks of the proletariat in the class struggle, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels synthetisized the supreme achievements of scientific thinking and gave answers to the questions which history itself had asked. From the positions of materialist dialectics they creatively processed the best achievements of philosophy, of political economy, of utopian socialism, historical science and natural science; they summarized the collected experiences of the workers movement. Thanks to the titanic work of Marx and Engels socialism was transformed from a utopia into a strictly scientific theory, and the workers class was equipped with the knowledge of its world historic mission.

POOR ORIGINAL

The "Communist Manifesto" became the programmatic document of the revolutionaries of all countries. Each line radiates enormous energy and will for victory of the rising workers class which boldly took over the historic initiative. In this work Marx and Engels gave an ingenious summary of the fundamental ideas and principles of their theory, the gist of scientific socialism and the revolutionary policy of the proletariat. Here lies the foundation of the Marxist teaching of the party around which the proletariat unites and links together, acquiring its political independence and strength.

In the grand chain of the classical works of Marxism "Das Kapital" by Marx stands out like Mount Everest. In this work the theory of Marxism got, according to Lenin's words, its most thorough, universal and detailed confirmation and application. Here the economic teaching by Marx was comprehenisvely developed. Here his two most important discoveries, which form the foundation of scientific socialism, are presented in unsurpassable depth and conciseness: the materialist conception of history and the theory of greater value. Here in a living scientific examination, the strength of the dialectic method by Marx is universally proven, which shows that historically capitalism is doomed to fail.

Marx was not able to live to see the birth of the socialist world. The Great October meant the beginning of a new epoch in the history of mankind. Today already a third of the globe's population which has shaken off the yoke of capital is building life in accordance with the new socialist laws which Marx foresaw as coming through the veil of the decades. Although capitalism is succeeding in delaying its failure, it is getting clearer that this order is not in a position to free itself from the inherent antagonisms. On the contrary, it reproduces them in more and more distinct forms. Whatever our class enemies may say -- history is developing in accordance with the doctrine of Karl Marx.

The creative development of the revolutionary theory, its inseparable link with life, its open-mindedness toward all new, progressive ideas is a characteristic mark of the communist movement founded by Marx and Engels.

The work of Marx and Engels continued a glorious group of Marxists who are held in high esteem by the international workers movement: August Bebel and Franz Mehring, Paul Lafargue and Georgiy Plekhanov, Antonio Labriola and Dimitur Blagoev and many others.

A new phase in the development of theory and practice of Marxism, great victories in the struggle for the communist ideals are linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

2. Leninism -- the Creative Development of Marxism

Comrades! Since the beginning of the 20th century Marxism is unthinkable without Leninism, without all that which the great Lenin brought into the treasury of the scientific ideology of the workers class, into the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction.

In Russia Leninism was born. It is inseparably linked with the revolutionary fate of Russia, with the requirements and tasks of the struggle of the Russian proletariat, with the heroic achievements of the Bolshevik Party. But it is an undisputable fact that from the beginning Leninism has taken shape and prevailed as a doctrine which by its nature is international and which develops on the basis the generalization of the experiences of the entire revolutionary liberation movement in the world.

In the struggle against revisionists and opportunists of all shades Lenin defended Marxism and on its basis he worked out the answers to the new questions which the workers movement, the working masses and entire mankind had to face under the new historic conditions.

This is an eternal merit of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. And this merit is so great that we completely justly regard Leninism as the Marxism of today and that we justly call our revolutionary doctrine Marxism-Leninism.

With Leninism the Marxian doctrine was able to get onto a new higher step, because Lenin as a convinced like-minded successor of Marx and Engels recognized the creative nature of Marxism, which is incompatible with rigidity and inertness of mind. He stressed again and again that Marxism is not a dogma but a living creative doctrine which draws its strength from the revolutionary experiences of the masses. He not only stressed that but also himself gave outstanding examples for such an approach. With unequalled mastership Lenin applied the Marxian dialectic method. He made those great theoretical discoveries which we link with the content of the Leninist phase in the development of Marxism. He enriched and developed all its components.

Lenin knew as no one else to how see clearly that border beyond which discussions on changed conditions could develop into ideologic unprincipledness and opportunist fuzziness. History shows that the creative development of Marxism-Leninism is only possible on the basis of its basic principles. Individual partial assessments and theses which were made on the basis of an analysis of a given historical event can become obsolete. An arbitrary and thoughtless putting aside of the basic principles of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine results, however, in general in theoretical variations and deviations which bring with them serious political losses. The principles of our doctrine are tested by international practice. They are a powerful and efficient instrument of understanding and the revolutionary creativity of millions.

Without exaggerating, one can say that Leninism contains the fundamental theoretical conclusions on the character and the legalities of the present era. Lenin showed that imperialism, the state-monopolist capitalism, represents the eve of socialist revolution. The conclusion on the possibility of the victory of the proletarian revolution in only a few countries or even in one single country for the time being was an outstanding contribution to the creative development of Marxism.

Today too Marx' doctrine on the world historic role of the proletariat, developed by Lenin for the present era, forms the point of departure for solving all questions which concern the implementation of the hegemony of the workers class in the course of the struggle for democracy and socialism, the working out of the strategy of the class alliance, and above all, the alliance of the proletariat and peasants as well as the guarantee of the leading role of the workers class in socialist construction.

One of the most important elements in the doctrine of Lenin is the conclusion that the national liberation struggle of the peoples in the colonies and semi-colonies forms a powerful stream of the international revolutionary process.

Lenin was clearly aware of the fact that the theoretical conclusion of the social sciences, the most tempting slogans are of hardly any value if they are not merged with the revolutionary struggle of the workers class and not substantiated by ideology and organizational work among the masses. Lenin exhaustively studied and revealed the growing role of the subjective factor in the struggle for socialism under the new historic conditions. He developed Marx' ideas and founded the doctrine of the party of a new type which is chosen to link the mass movement of the workers with scientific socialism. And Lenin himself created such a party.

A true climax of Lenin's teachings is the science of the ways of building socialism, which he created. In addition, Lenin led the application of this science in practice.

The leader of the October Revolution worked out the fundamental norms of party and state activity which we call the Leninist norms after the name of their founder. Keeping strictly to these Leninist norms and the Leninist style of working, in which scientific foresight and realism, a high degree of organization and initiative, objectiveness and critical approach vis-a-vis the shortcomings are organically linked with each other, is the guarantee for strengthening the link between the party and the masses, and for the moral-political unity of the society. There is not a single social, political or philosophical doctrine in the world that could match Marxism-Leninism in depth and exactness of analysis, or in power and extent of influence on the broadest masses. Even our ideological enemies recognize that. Thus is it any wonder that all those who want to prevent the world from being reshaped in a socialist way are trying to wrench their intellectual weapon away from the revolutionary forces?

The arsenal of the means used in this connection is very complex. It comprises attempts at direct discreditation of Marxism-Leninism and more insidious and refined methods. These include the striving to pit "Western" or "European" Marxism against "Russian" or "Eastern" Leninism. They also include the concept of "pluralism" of Marxism. And finally they also include the striving of the enemies of Marxism to "disguise" themselves as Marxists in view of its advancing triumphal march.

All these efforts are in vain. The ideological struggle for Marxism-Leninism is marked by the historical correctness of our teachings. This struggle, however, is not easy and simple. We must realize that the ideas of the bourgeois ideologists, reformists and revisionists of all shades have a particular influence on certain strata, among them in the workers' movement and in the national liberation movement.

To distinguish truly revolutionary characteristics from pseudo-revolutionary characteristics, to distinguish scientific socialism from its various imitations, we have a time-tested Marxist-Leninist class-consistent criterion. It applies to the attitude of a given personality, group or trend not only to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism but also to its living implementation, to real socialism.

3. Real Socialism as Realization of the Ideas of Marxism-Leninism

Comrades! Today when socialism has become the concrete content of the life of hundreds of millions of people in many countries, the wish to compare the theoretical image of socialism created by Marx with real socialism is quite understandable. We understand those comrades who are asking themselves the question, which of the predictions of the founder of the revolutionary teaching have already been realized and what could not yet be fully put into practice, and why?

Let us recall how Marx himself approached the solution of such questions. Above all, he never set for himself the goal of dogmatically mapping out the future, of construing it in every detail. Marx concentrated his attention on the analysis of those objective social conditions which alone produce communism, and therefore confined himself to general, principal these about the essential characteristics of the future society. (Footnote 2: Compare "Der Bund der Kommunisten," Vol I, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970, p 485)

And if today we sum up the results of the path we have covered, we can repeat with full justification the saying of Lenin that we have built up socialism in such a way as Marxism has taught us, relying on the Marx' conclusions about the nature and the main principles of the new society's organization.

Comparing real socialism with the theoretical image created by Marx, one must of course not overlook the fact in his ideas Marx proceeded from the fundamental development trends of capitalism so to speak in their logically perfected form. As far as Russia is concerned, the socialist revolution has broken the thread of capitalist development more or less halfway; for, it was victorious in a country where capitalism was only moderately developed.

When it began to build socialism in our country, the party could not rely on any experiences of the preceding development.

Yes, that was a indeed exceedingly difficult work, the more so as the old world put up embittered resistance, not only from inside. Imperialism made every effort to strangle socialism in the noose of diplomatic and economic blockade, and it resorted to armed intervention.

The fascist agression became a very hard test for our country. The Soviet people overcame all that and defended the socialist system, their independence and freedom, and saved other peoples from enslavement and extermination.

In the Soviet Union socialism has been completely and finally victorious. Naturally, the path we have covered has not been free of mistakes and shortcomings. The CPSU has openly spoken about this.

Our ideological opponents speculate with certain incongruities between the details of socialist practice and the socialist ideal. At times they babble about a certain "inadequacy" of real socialism which allegedly must be shaped in a "more humane manner." They also claim that the theoretical views of Marx are "outdated."

What can one say about this? The course of the historical development as such has confirmed all -- I repeat, all -- fundamental conclusions of the theory of scientific communism. The abolition of private ownership of the fundamental means of production, abolition of exploitation, unemployment and crises, the development of production according to plan, its subordination to the interests of the people's welfare, the birth of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which, as is shown by practical life, is gradually growing into a state of the whole people, the ensuring of genuine democracy -- all these have become inalienable characteristics of real socialism. They all constitute splendid evidence of the great vitality, the historical truthfulness and the invincibility of the Marxist-Leninist ideas.

As we have convinced ourselves through our country's experiences, socialism is going through a number of historically necessary phases in the course of its establishment and development. There is primarily the transition period from capitalism to socialism. Here the question of a possible restoration of capitalism by the hostile forces is still very acute. Experiences show that mistakes in the policy of the ruling parties can cause a revival of the counterrevolutionary, restorative endeavors of this or that hostile group. Their active support from outside by the imperialist reaction, if the necessary counteraction is missing, can become a real threat to the revolutionary achievements.

The political guarantor of the socialist orientation of the social development and the defense of the new order is the power of the workers class, which acts in alliance with all working people and whose class nature has been defined by Marx, Engles and Lenin as the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The establishment of the foundations of socialism ends the transition period and opens a relatively long historical phase of preserving the new socioeconomic forms, dynamic development of the productive forces and further socialization of labor and production. Hereby, in the process of collaboration of the friendly classes and social groups, there gradually develops the socialist state of the entire people and of mature socialist relations, and the socialist awareness of the people strengthens.

The solving of all problems that arise in the course of the building of the new society, both in the transition period and in the period of establishing the developed, mature socialism, largely depends on the ability of the governing communist party to listen sensitively to the voice of the masses and to struggle consistently against manifestations of dogmatism and voluntarism, to deepen socialist democracy, to pursue a balanced, realistic policy, to strengthen the unity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and to give a firm and timely rebuff to all attempts by imperialism to interfere in its internal affairs. The highest level of social progress to date is the phase of developed socialism. Here socialism, to use Marx's words, is reaching its completion.

It can be said with certainty that in the present phase of the development of socialism in our country the need for a Marxist analysis of societal phenomena is acquiring special importance. Let us take the Marxist prediction of the development of the social structure of socialism. Today we see that the real process is developing exactly as Marx predicted. The 26th CPSU Congress, which evaluated the experiences of the development of our society in the past few decades, adopted the thesis that the development of the classless structure of society will materialize on the whole within the historical framework of mature socialism.

The fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the nature of national relations in socialism have also been confirmed. The USSR has successfully resolved one of the most difficult social questions, the national question -- naturally, as we inherited it from the past. The international unity, the fraternal friendship and cooperation of all peoples have stood their test in our country.

As our experiences show, the establishment of developed socialism does not at all mean that all "bottlenecks" have been eliminated and that some negative phenomena of the first phase of the new society have been finally eliminated. The CPSU perceives the existing difficulties and unresolved questions as well as the new tasks facing the Soviet people in the last decades of the 20th century. "Wrapped up into one complex, these tasks amount to what could be described as the perfecting of developed socialism" Yuriy Andropov stresses. Our country stands at the beginning of this long historical phase which in turn will naturally be marked by separate development stages of its own." (Footnote 3): (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 25 Feb 83, p 4)

Preceeding from an all-round assessment of the possibilities of mature socialism and the peculiarities of the present international situation the CPSU has worked out, and is implementing, a strategy of the further advancement of the Soviet society. We must complete the transition of the national economy to the path of intensive development, convert the entire economic mechanism accordingly, and ensure that the Soviet economy completely embodies the integration of science and production, the unbreakable alliance of creative thinking and creative work. In resolving these questions we are relying on the Marxist analysis of the intensive type of expanded reproduction for which, as he said, not the expansion of the field of production but the application of more effective means of production is charateristic. It is from this very position that the party has worked out the USSR'S Food Program and energy program.

In his deliberations on the future communist system Marx assumed that in it, people would rationally regulate the production process and would "implement it with the least physical effort and under conditions that are most dignified and adequate to their human nature." (Footnote 4): (Marx, "Das Kapital, Kritik der Politischen Dekonomie," Vol 3, in "Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Werke," Vol 25, p 828) This combination of rationality and humanism is becoming more and more pronounced today. On the basis of economic growth the social programs are constantly being expanded and the prerequisites are improved for the all-round development of the personality and for the education of new man, which was described by Marx, Engels and Lenin as the highest goal of communism.

It is understandable that not everything works out simply and easy, that some of the things that were planned sometimes cannot be accomplished by the fixed deadlines, and completely. We consider it highly important constantly to consolidate our state or organization and discipline, and to raise labor productivity and the effectiveness of social production.

The party and people are concentrating their efforts on solving the current problems of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the strategy that has been worked out by the 26th party congress and by the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The Central Committee plenum has profoundly analyzed the fulfillment of the 5-year plan to date and has exposed in a party-minded way the difficulties and shortcomings in our work. In the decisions of the November plenum, and in the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the plenum and at the festive meeting on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the key tasks for the building of communism, for further consolidating the economic and defense strength of our fatherland were outlined. The Soviet people are endeavoring to fulfill the tasks assigned to them by the party through their sacrifical work.

We cannot imagine a successful solving of the problems facing us without constantly deepening socialist democracy. Our goal is to ensure a more and more active participation of the working masses in the management of state and social affairs, and the development of their creative initiative and of their own activity in all spheres of life.

All this does not mean, of course, that the mechanism for implementing socialist democracy has reached absolute perfection in our country. There are still quite a few cases of bureaucratism and disregard for people's needs. The formalism in the work of the representation organs and social organizations has not been eliminated everywhere by far. The party sees that, and is waging a consistent struggle against such manifestations.

"Thus the communists are in practice the most resolute, constantly forward-thrusting part of the workers parties of all countries," Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels emphasized (Footnote 5: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: "Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei" in "Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Werke," Vol 4 , p 474) That is exactly how our Leninist Party endeavored and is endeavoring to be. As the time-tested vanguard of the workers class and of the whole people, ideologically and organizationally unshakeably consolidated, our party acts in accordance with Lenin's definition as a collective teacher and leader. Our party, which this year will be celebrating the 80th anniversary of its founding, has won a high reputation and great trust among the people by its indefatigable concern for their current and long-term interests, by its consistent struggle for the ideals of communism, for peace and for the happiness of the working people. The unity of party and people constitutes a reliable guarantee that the great and certainly not simple tasks in perfecting developed socialism will be successfully solved.

4. Marxism-Leninism and the International Development

Comrades, our era will go down in the annals of the history of mankind as the period of the greatest revolutionary changes, which were predicted by Marx, Engels and Lenin. They are the establishment and the consolidation of the communist world system. They are the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism and the establishment of states with a socialist orientation. They are the constant deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, the growing historical offensive of the workers class and its allies against the positions of monopoly capital. There is, finally, such a manifestation of the peoples' anti-imperialist endeavors as the stormy upswing of the struggle for peace, for banishing a world war from the life of the human society.

Marxism came into being and developed as an optimistic world outlook, marked by a deep belief in the creative possibilities of man, in the strength of reason and of construction. But, to be able to work and to advance along the path of progress, mankind must live. The most inalienable and highest human right is the right to live. "The first prerequisite of all human history is naturally the existence of living human individuals," stressed Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. (Footnote 6: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: "Die Deutsche Ideologie," in "Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Werke," Vol 3, p 20)

This simple and apparently self-evident truth has acquired special topicality today in view of the reactivation of the militant imperialist groupings, whose class hatred against socialism has won the upper hand over the sense for reality. The very existence of world civilization is being threatened. And there is no more urgent task today than to preserve life on the planet and to maintain and consolidate peace.

Powerful new social forces are turning against the adventurist militarist policy of imperialism -- above all of the U.S. imperialist circles which fan the mad nuclear arms race on behalf of their hegemonic circles which fanthe mad nuclear arms race on behalf of their hegemonic claims to world rule -- and against the nuclear madness, and are advocating a world without wars and arms. These forces are primarily the countries of socialism -- the main bulwark of the struggle for peace and social progress. They are the international workers class, the peoples of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which have united in the Nonaligned Movement. They are all those who worry over the fate of mankind. The antiwar, antinuclear movement has become the broadest democratic movement of the present.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism are making every effort to lower the level of military confrontation and to ensure real disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security, to free the peoples of the threat of a nuclear war. In the speech of Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries, new extraordinarily important and constructive initiatives were presented, which are aimed at attaining these historical objectives. They were positively received by all those who actively work against the nuclear threat, and for the development of a comprehensive international cooperation based on equal rights.

Loyal to the precepts of Marx, Engels and Lenin, our party considers it its duty to make the maximum contribution to the struggle of the various detachments of the international revolutionary movement and of all those who actively work against imperialism, for peace and social progress. We are convinced that today and all times proletarian internationalism is and will remain the most reliable principle which permits the rallying of all these forces. The Soviet Communists have never regarded this term as something petrified or unchangeable.

We see that under the current conditions, along with the increasing specific weight of the task of the anti-imperialist struggle, the importance of the general-democratic aspect of proletarian internationalism is also growing. We are convinced, however, that this does not mean any lessening of its class-consistent anticapitalist content.

Since the ranks of the revolutionary forces have grown and expanded, since the task of the social and national liberation has acquired a special, indeed burning topicality, the objective need for solidarity of the revolutionaries, the need for uniting their efforts has also grown.

Proletarian, socialist internationalism in its Marxist-Leninist conception today means, above all, active work aimed at ensuring the unity of the socialist community and the cohesion of all socialist countries, and at defending the historical achievements of socialism, naturally taking fully into consideration each country's perculiarities with full respect for its sovereignty and interests.

Today proletarian internationalism means active support of all forces in the world which oppose the rule or capital and any oppression.

Proletarian internationalism in its Marxist-Leninist conception today also means the greatest possible promotion of the coalition between the fraternal communist and workers parties and the revolutionary-democratic parties in the struggle for the common goals.

Proletarian internationalism presupposes an uncompromising struggle against any attempts to split the revolutionary forces and the communist parties -- regardless of whether the labels used to camouflage such attempts are nationalist or opportunist ones.

Proletarian internationalism in its Marxist-Leninist conception, finally, means the readiness to do everything to resolve the problems that affect the future of all mankind, primarily to resolve the main problem -- preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Proletarian internationalism is in line with the interests of social progress, the interests of all peoples and of all mankind. It is the sacred duty of the true communists, of all those who are loyal to the great precepts of our teachers, to let themselves by guided by this principle, not only in words but also in deeds.

Comrades, we, the Soviet Communists, as well as our comrades and all people sharing our convictions in the other countries, are looking boldly into the future. Our era has brought Marxism undreamed-of victories. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which are seizing millions and millions of people and are turing into tangible reality, have become a powerful revolutionary transforming force. That is why one can today repeat with full justification the words of Friedrich Engels about his brilliant friend and fellow-combatant, which he said a hundred years ago: "His name will live on throughout the centuries, and so will his work!" (Footnote 7: Friedrich Engels: "Das Begraebnis von Karl Marx," in "Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Werke," Vol 19, p 337)

Treptow Park Memorial Visited

PM181447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Monument"]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr -- Yesterday the CPSU delegation participating in the International Scientific Conference on Karl Marx visited Treptow Park where a memorial complex has been erected to the Soviet liberation troops who saved the European peoples from fascism.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.G. Yegorov and V.V. Zagladin, members of the CPSU Central Committee, laid wreaths at the monument to the Soviet liberation troops.

The CPSU delegation was accompanied by USSR Ambassador to the GDR P.A. Abrasimov.

Delegation Returns From GDR

PM181545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Return"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Apr -- A CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Romanov departed Berlin yesterday for home. It took part in the International Scientific Conference "Karl Marx and the Present Day: Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation comprised M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov and CPSU Central Committee members A.G. Yegorov, and V.V. Zagladin.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by P. Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

USSR Ambassador to the GDR P.A. Abrasimov was also among those who saw the delegation off.

At Moscow airport the delegation was met by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee members K.M. Bogolyubov, B.P. Bugayev, L.M. Zamyatin and O.B. Rakhmanin; S.A. Losev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; and others.

GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann was among those who met the delegation.

USSR ENVOY GIVES SFRY LEADERS ARMS TALKS MESSAGES

LD151735 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today, Friday, received the Ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov who delivered him messages from the Soviet leadership for the Yugoslav leaders.

The messages pertain to the results of the recently ended stage in the Soviet-American negotiations on restricting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, and to the situation in the strategic arms talks in Geneva.

POLAND'S OBODOWSKI CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Meets With Baybakov, Talyzin

LD121657 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, who is staying in the Soviet Union, held talks today with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Deputy Chairman Nikolay Talyzin on the further development of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. Also today Deputy Premier Obodowski was acquainted with the operation of the second Moscow watch factory, which exports one-half of its production.

Discusses USSR-Polish Cooperation

LD132203 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 13 Apr 83

["Vital Polish-Soviet Arrangements Made, Obodowski Says" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 April -- Soviet deliveries will be the basic source of fuels, raw materials, and components imports for Polish economy and of (?advanced) equipment for (?modernizing) Poland's metallurgical, chemical, and electrical engineering industries in the years 1983-85, Chairman of Polish Government Planning Commission Vice Premier Janusz Obodowskitold PAP at the [words indistinct] here today. The vice premier also described as significant the planned imports of Soviet durable consumer goods and some food products to Poland.

Prospects for boosting Soviet supply of natural gas were a vital point in the talks at the Soviet State Planning Committee, as Poland's (?imports) in 1990 in this respect are estimated at 9-10 billion cubic metres, against 6 billion this year, according to Vice Premier Obodowski. The Soviet side said the gas supply could go up on condition that Poland (?has) a share in the construction of pipelines to carry gas to Poland. It was agreed that [words indistinct] will shortly discuss details of cooperation in this respect, Obodowski said.

Vice Premier Obodowski, who headed a Polish delegation which visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Vice-Premier Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov, said the issues the sides discussed related to the Polish-Soviet cooperation in the years 1983-85 and coordination of plans for the years 1986-90. "Cooperation with the Soviet Union has a special role to play" among the external factors which will be decisive for the success of Poland's socio-economic plan in 1983-85, according to the vice-premier. During the talks with Nikolay Baybakov, Vice-Premier Obodowski discussed joint actions to solve problems with fuels and primary materials, Soviet Union's credits for completing frozen industrial investment projects in Poland, and maintenance of the surplus of Soviet exports over imports in trade with Poland, a practice recorded for several years now, alongside a Soviet credit to cover the trade deficit.

USSR-POLISH NUCLEAR POWER AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD141233 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Nuclear power engineering has become a new area of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation. An agreement on Soviet and Polish organisations cooperation in the construction of Polands first nuclear power station "Zarnowhec" was signed here today. The power station will be located on the shore of Lake Zarnowhec in Gdansk Voivodship. Its power will be 1,760 megawatts -- four 440-megawatt water-water reactors. The construction of the "Zarnowhec" nuclear power station will be a tangible contribution to the development of Poland's power industry. This project is a concrete embodiment of the agreement on multilateral specialisation and coordination in the production and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations for 1981-1990, signed in 1979 within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The agreement between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic was signed on the Soviet side by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Polish side by Tadeusz Nestorwicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and Crezlaw Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining and power.

ANDROPOV RECEIVES DER SPIEGEL PUBLISHER

LD191305 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received today DER SPIEGEL publisher Rudolf Augstein and had a conversation with him.

Andrey Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, were present at the conversation.

CHANCELLOR KOHL'S WASHINGTON TALKS VIEWED

DW182150 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Kohl's Visit to Washington"]

[Text] It would be wrong to say that Chancellor Kohl's talks in Washington were unproductive and that he has come back with empty hands. Such an assessment must be ruled out because following the talks between President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl the American side has stressed that the commitment endorsed by Kohl to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in accordance with NATO's decision on missiles is of special significance. On both sides of the Atlantic it has been underlined in this connection that Chancellor Kohl made concessions to the U.S. President in matters of peace.

This is expressed by the fact that Kohl in Washington confirmed his willingness to decisively cooperate in the deployment of the missiles within NATO and not to change the time schedule for the deployment of the missiles, including the Pershing II missiles. In addition, Chancellor Kohl stressed he had full confidence in Washington's negotiating readiness, thus giving the Reagan administration a sort of blank check for the Geneva negotiations which Washington has been notoriously blocking.

The fact that he yielded to the Washington administration in these two cases means that the second Kohl-Genscher government submits to U.S. interests. To hush up this fact, the chancellor stressed in a WELT AM SONNTAG interview, we made our own interests and ideas absolutely clear in Washington. Everyone probably will agree to this assertion. However, the question is whether his personal interests and ideas also are in line with the Federal Republic's interests.

Anyway, SPD [Social Democratic Party] opposition leader Hans Jochen Vogel voiced the concern that in his Washington talks the federal chancellor possibly did not represent German interests satisfactorily. Mr Vogel said on Sueddeutscher Rundfunk that it was in the Federal Republic's interests to halt the fatal nuclear arms race. He was, however, worried, because judging by the statements which had become known he took it that the chancellor was supporting some automatism in the deployment of missiles.

It is quite clear that the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the Federal Republic and several other NATO countries will not bring about a halt of the nuclear arms race in Europe but the contrary. The Bonn politicians are aware of that. Nonetheless, official Bonn persistently keeps to NATO'S plan on the deployment of missiles -- and this despite all experience that the FRG must show special restraint regarding NATO's plans on a further military buildup in general and a nuclear weapons buildup in particular.

Furthermore, the result of the FRG chancellor's visit shows that Washington also is not ready to move away from its thinking and policy of confrontation in East-West trade. This is no wonder, because Kohl scarcely indicated that he was not particularly enthusiastic about the U.S. view on East-West trade. Mr Kohl failed to call upon Washington to lift the restrictions in East-West trade which were introduced at the Versailles and Bonn summit meetings. In view of new U.S. plans on further restrictions in East West trade Chancellor Kohl merely said that this topic would not play a decisive role at the forthcoming economic summit.

The result of the Kohl-Reagan talks is that official Bonn continues in the wake of the U.S. policy of confrontation which threatens peace.

TASS CITES FIGURES ON FRG ARMY, ARMS INDUSTRY

LD152147 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- In recent years the Bundeswehr is becoming NATO's main attack force in Europe. Its numerical strength is over half a million soldiers and officers, as well as 175 thousand civilians. Every second NATO soldier in Central Europe is a Bundeswehr serviceman. The West German military machine mans half of all the ground forces of the North Atlantic alliance in central Europe, as well as one-third of the air force. In the Baltic area, the FRG naval forces account for 70 per cent of the fleet and for the entire naval aviation of NATO.

The Bundeswehr is an offensive army. This is borne out by the nature of the troops training and by the existence in it of a large number of nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, armoured troops, and by the stepped up training of the reservists.

The FRG armaments industry can produce almost all types of advanced weaponry and military gear. The aircraft and missile building industry has reached a giant size, and the production of army trucks and armoured vehicles, artillery pieces and small arms, explosives and chemical agents as well as the construction of vessels proceeds at a fast pace.

Almost 80 per cent of armaments and military equipment is received by the Bundeswehr from the factories of the West German military corporations. Over 5 thousand large enterprises and firms participate in military production. A major customer in the FRG, the Federal Department for Military Gear annually concludes about 30 thousand contracts for the production of weaponry worth a total of 10 to 12 billion West German marks. 120 higher education establishments, over 70 research institutes and 60 scientific centres are working for the Bundeswehr. Almost half the means earmarked for research from the FRG national budget goes into the development of military projects.

The source of the above data is the book "Militarism: Figures and Facts", Moscow, 1983)

BELGIUM PREPARES FOR CRUISE MISSILE INSTALLATION

LD151851 Moscow Tass International Service in Russian 1444 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The Belgian Government has effectively begun active preparations for deplcyment in the country of 48 U.S. cruise missiles, particularly in the area of the town of Florence.

According to the Brussels Paper DRAPEAU ROUGE, the expropriation of lands for the establishment of the infra-structure vital to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles has begun. Two large sites with a total area of approximately 14 hectares in an area bordering directly on a Belgian air force base situated there have already become state property: 625 flats for the U.S. personnel who will man the cruise missiles have been built. In all, the paper notes, it is planned to expropriate over 300 hectares of mainly agricultural lands.

The actions of the Belgian authorities, contrary to the aspirations and requirements of the majority of the Belgian population, constitute an effective departure from the previously held position, which envisaged a resolution of the given question dependent upon the result of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

TEXT OF TIKHONOV GREETINGS TO USSR-NORWAY PANEL

PM181441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the 10th session of the Soviet-Norwegian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation:

On behalf of the Soviet Government I greet the participants of the 10th jubilee session of the Soviet-Norwegian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, who have gathered to discuss current questions pertaining to Soviet-Norwegian business relations.

The economic relations between our countries have long traditions and are developing in a spirit of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding. Over the past 10 years, the volume of Soviet-Norwegian trade has increased more than fourfold. Nonetheless, there are great and still unutilized opportunities to expand and deepen mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation in the different fields of economic life in our neighboring countries. A weighty contribution to this important cause is being made by the Soviet-Norwegian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

I express confidence that the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Norway will serve the cause of deepening the relaxation of international tension and strengthening the good-neighborliness and mutual understanding between our countries and in northern Europe as a whole in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

I wish the participants in the 10th session fruitful work and successes.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

BRITISH SPY EXPELLED FROM USSR 18 APRIL

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 19 Apr 83

[illegible] Leningrad April 19 TASS — Edward Chick, a 27-year-old British national, was [illegible] from Leningrad on April 18 for spreading hostile materials on instructions of an anti-Soviet emigree organization, the NTS (the People's Labour Alliance). He visited the Soviet Union as a tourist and was caught red-handed on April 15 when trying to pass over smuggled seditious materials and instructions.

POOR ORIGINAL

The British tourist, who acted as a courier for the NTS -- A CIA-controlled organization -- said on Leningrad television that he personally had nothing against the Soviet people. He expressed his profound regret for helping unwittingly the forces which are opposed to peace.

Edward Chick admitted he knew that the materials which he had brought into the country were of interest only for certain people in the Soviet Union and their import was contrary to Soviet laws.

What happened to him, Edward Chick said, was far from being the most pleasant experience in his life. He stated sincerely that much of what determines mutual relations between the two countries became clearer to him.

Competent bodies, acting on humane principles, decided against bringing Edward Chick to trial and expelled him from the USSR. Edward Chick was brought to Pulkovo Airport and put on a scheduled flight plane due to London.

FINNISH TU DELEGATION AT MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171712 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- The joint struggle by the trade unions of Finland and the USSR for peaceful and nuclear-free Europe, disarmament and detente meets the interests not only of the two states with different social systems, but of all the peace forces, said Eila Rimm, head of the Finnish Trade Union delegation, vice-chairman of Commissioners of the Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK). She addressed today a press conference devoted to the results of the visit to the Soviet Union of representatives of four trade union centres of Finland: SAK, STTK, Akava, and TVK. The guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev (Ukraine), Vilnyus (Lithuania), Voronezh and Rostov-on-Don.

The meetings and talks in the Soviet Union have once again reaffirmed the successful development of bilateral relations, whose solid foundation is the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which was signed between the two countries 35 years ago, Rimme said. She stressed that this history making document had laid the groundwork for the development of large-scale relations between the two countries.

The Soviet workers, like their colleagues in my country, wish to live in peace, they hate war, the press conference was told by Sirkka Purola, a representative of the TVK Trade Union Centre. Atomic energy should serve towards creative effort rather than towards destruction of humankind. We were unanimous in declaring that at a meeting with the workers of the Novovoronezh Atomic Power Station (Central Russia). Among them there are also specialists who took part in building the first nuclear power station in my country, the trade union leader pointed out.

We have made many new friends in Lithuania during the visit to Vilnyus, Alari Kujala, vice-chairman of the Akava Trade Union Centre stressed in his speech. We were greatly impressed by the concern of the Soviet state with the working people. We could see that during our visit to the Vilnyus Drill Bit Manufacturing Works.

The participants in the press conference expressed confidence that the good-neighbourly relations between the two countries will further develop in the interests of peace and international security.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR CAIRO

JN190756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (INA) -- Yuriy Kirichenko, the chief of the Department of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, left here for Cairo last night heading a four-member delegation on a 5-day visit to Egypt. A well-informed source here has told INA that the Soviet delegation will hold talks in Cairo today with Egyptian officials aimed at normalizing cultural, scientific and cultural relations between the two countries.

The source pointed out that the two sides will crown their talks with a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1983-84.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ON SOVIET-EGYPTIAN COOPERATION

LD172059 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The USSR and Egypt: Fruits of Cooperation and Its Dimensions"]

[Excerpts] Wide discussion is going on in Egypt about the patterns of economic development in Egypt. In the course of the discussion it is recognized that the open policy, which directs the Egyptian economy toward developing relations with the United States and other Western countries, has not only failed to solve the problems facing the Egyptian economy, but has also led to aggravating their intensity. [Words indistinct] Cairo ASH-SHA'B which wrote in Feburary this year: The open policy followed by Egypt since 1974 [words indistinct] despite the large facilities offered to foreign investors, the volume of foreign financial investments in the country is less than 8 percent of total investments [words indistinct] during this period.

It is worth mentioning here that shortly before his death, As-Sadat flagrantly expelled all the Soviet technical experts from Egypt. Despite that, it was only a few days later when the Egyptian Government submitted a request to the Soviet Union to send a large group of specialists to work in 15 projects of bilateral cooperation. It is noticeable that this cooperation did not cease in practice. At present, more than 100 Soviet specialists are working in Hulwan, Naji Hammadi and at the cement factory in Asyut. They are also installing the equipment of a huge factory in [name indistinct]. This month, a group of Soviet specialists will arrive in Egypt to carry out maintenance work on electric power station turbines in Aswan. The Soviet Union will deliver spare parts and equipment to the high dam and to the thermo-electric power station in Suez, and also to some other projects of Soviet-Egyptian cooperation.

Therefore, it is possible to say that the dimensions of Soviet-Egyptian econonic cooperation are satisfactory and are possible to achieve providing genuine efforts are made by the Soviet Union and particularly by Egypt, because mutual beneficial cooperation is a two-way street.

USSR GREETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

PM181510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium send you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and the entire friendly Syrian people cordial congratulations and greetings in connection with the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic -- the 37th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

The Soviet Union values highly the courage and fortitude of Syria in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialist forces, and its consistent, principled policy aimed at rallying the Arab peoples on an anti-imperialist patriotic platform and achieving lasting peace in the Near East.

Our country will continue to side firmly with the Arabs' righteous cause and to support the efforts of the leadership and people of the Syrian Arab Republic aimed at ensuring their country's national independence, making further advances along the path of social and economic progress and thwarting the plans of imperialism and its accomplices to substitute capitulationist separate deals with the aggressor for a just, all-embracing settlement.

We express confidence that the broad fruitful ties between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic based on the firm foundation of the friendship and cooperation treaty will continue to develop successfully for the good of both countries' peoples, in the interests of international cooperation and security and in the name of establishing genuine peace in the Near East.

We wish you, Comrade President, good health and happiness, and we wish the friendly people of Syria well-being, prosperity and further successes in developing the national economy and culture.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee;

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

SYRIA'S BILAL ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD182148 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Soviet-Syrian friendship days continue in the Soviet Union. A Syrian delegation, led by 'Abd al-Karim Bilal, member of the Ba'th Party regional command, is visiting the USSR on the occasion. At a Soviet-Syrian friendship meeting, Bilal said: We praise the firm support of the Soviet Union and CPSU for our struggle in the Middle East. We are aware of Soviet aid everywhere. The official Soviet Government statement with regard the U.S. imperialist and Israeli threats against us and with regard to the recent massing of aggressor troops in the area adjacent to our country, is as far as our people are concerned, an invaluable statement. The days of Soviet-Syrian friendship, it is noted, coincide with the national day of our people, the 37th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland.

Bilal pointed out that the roots of friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples go back centuries. We, he said, shall inevitably triumph, because our cause is just and because the peace-loving peoples are on our side and the greatest Soviet state supports our struggle.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE HIGHLIGHTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

LD181508 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the people of Zimbabwe mark their national holiday, Independence Day. Here is what Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the republic, said in an interview with Soviet television.

[Begin video recording of Mugabe speaking in English with superimposed Russian report] The 3 years during which our country has been travelling the path of independence have been of special significance for the people of Zimbabwe. During this time we have tried to implement several programs in several areas, primarily in order to consolidate the gains of our revolution, to restructure public life, to create a basis for the implementation of a construction and creation program, which would in turn create the conditions for the construction of the foundations of a socialist society in Zimbabwe.

Speaking about progressive transformations in agriculture and industry, Robert Mugabe stressed that his government devotes primary attention to the cooperation of the peasants In major industrial enterprises the government is gradually buying up controlling packages of shares, so that for example the coal industry is now under state control. This policy, the Zimbabwean leader said, will also be continued in the future.

Robert Mugabe went on to note that during the 3 years of independence an effective political apparatus has been set up in the country. With the aid of this the radical restructuring of the economic sector, which is partly in the hands of major companies and private employers, is being implemented. Workers' committees have been set up in industrial enterprises, and a unified trade union novement has formed. Success has been achieved in uniting the workers and in eliminating the tribal differences that previously existed. Measures have been implemented to improve the life of the workers and peasants; free primary education and medical aid have been introduced and the minimum wage has almost tripled.

In 1983, despite the complex world economic situation, the growth in industrial and agricultural production was 6 percent. The prime minister noted that all these positive changes have to be implemented in a situation where there are unceasing provocations from the Republic of South Africa, which has no desire to reconcile itself with the fact that a progressive African state is developing successfully exists on its doorstep.

The South African racists carry out constant subversive activity against Zimbabwe. On South African territory bandit units are trained from the ranks of the former minions of the colonial regime, the soldiers of the Rhodesian army who penetrate Zimbabwean territory in order to destabilize the internal political situation. However, their activities meet with the rebuff they deserve from the National Army.

In the realization of the plans that have been outlined, Robert Mugabe said in conclusion, Zimbabwe relies on the experience of its friends from the socialist countries. The prime minister expressed his satisfaction with the development of relations with the Soviet Union. Technical, economic and cultural cooperation is being set in motion. Robert Mugabe stressed that relations between Zimbabwe and the socialist countires are being constructed on a common ideological basis. This is cooperation between friends and allies. [end video recording]

U.S. 'THREAT OF ESCALATION' SEEN IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD182026 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 18 Apr 83

["The White House Plays With Fire" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The Reagan administration, as reported by today's London DAILY TELEGRAPH, has worked out special plans of using the United States Navy and Air Force in the Central American region. The paper writes in particular about plans to station American military aircraft in Honduras [word indistinct] San Andreas Island near Nicaragua's Caribbean coast. More than that, as "another variant," the paper stresses, the White House has planned a blow at air bases and other installations on Cuba and a blockade of Cuba's ports.

This is clearly a threat of the escalation of the American aggression in Central America and the Caribbean. What we are speaking about is no longer "indirect" interference -- the formation and arming of hired bands of Somozistas and giving guidance to their actions. On the agenda this time is the direct participation of United States Armed Forces in military operations in the region.

Trying at all cost to restore its undivided rule in the region Washington is again acting according to the well known "Vietnamese scenario" -- first military "assistance" and military "advisers" to the accompaniment of public assurances about the non-participation of American soldiers in the events, and then an escalation of military actions with the extensive participation of United States armed forces.

The Regan administration is frustrating all efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of conflicts in Central America and is continuing to count on military force. Its adventuristic course can lead to a considerable expansion of conflicts in the region, to the drawing of many states into them and to the creation of a seat of military conflagration dangerous to universal peace.

But it is being increasingly realised in Central America that they themselves should shape their destiny without unasked for American prompting. There is no desire there to take part in military ventures for the sake of American imperialism's interests.

Although such lackeys of Washington as the Guatemalan dictator Rios Montt still continue slovenly to recognise the "right" of the United States to treat Central America as its backyard, the political weather is determined not by puppets. Contrary to pressure by the White House the striving is growing in the region for an equal dialogue for the political solution of problems in the interests of the region's peoples, on the basis of strict respect for their sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. It is on these principles that the repeated proposals by the Nicaraguan government to hold bilateral talks with Honduras are based and these principles are adhered to by Mexico and other countries that took part in the recent meeting on Contadora Island.

U.S., MEXICO DISAGREE ON EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA

LD182139 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in the capital of Mexico today on an official 2-day visit.

He is accompanied by U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan and Secretary of Commerce Baldridge. The American emissaries were greeted by a protest demonstration. The demonstrators expressed indignation at the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration in Latin America. [Shots of protesters being held back by police; burning of American flag]

The U.S. representatives will hole talks with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, and with other Mexican leaders. They will discuss commercial and economic relations. But observers believe that the main attention will be devoted to political problems, in particular, the situation in Central America.

There are acute disagreements between the United States and Mexico on relations with El Salvador and Nicaragua. While the Reagan administration asserts that the growth of the national liberation struggle in those countries is the result of interference from Cuba or Moscow, the Mexican leaders have repeatedly pointed out that the anti-American actions of democratic forces in Central America are a logical response to long years of economic exploitation and political oppression conducted in the region by the United States. The Mexican Government demands that Washington stop its provocations against Nicaragua and its military intervention in the affairs of El Salvador. In the opinion of the Mexican leaders, a settlement of the El Salvador conflict is possible only through negotiations with the patriotic organizations of that country, which constitute a real political force. However, Washington does not even want to listen to this. Observers believe that the eminent emissaries of the White House will try to exert pressure on the Mexican leaders and make use of the serious economic difficulties of that country, in particular its huge foreign debt.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER ON CONDITIONS FOR TALKS

LD191007 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] April 19 TASS -- Units of the mercenary army, which invaded Nicaragua on Washington's order, suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retreat under an onslaught of Nicaraguan troops, Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of the interior, has stated.

The military situation in the fighting zone underwent qualitative changes in recent times, he told TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov. Somozista groupings lost to a considerable extent their combat ability following successful operations carried out by the Sandinista People's Army, Interior Ministry units and People's Militia battalions. In an attempt to extend the existence of the counter-revolutionary units, the Honduran military, acting in collusion with the United States, airlift ammunition and military equipment for them. One cannot rule out, the minister said, that faced with a final defeat, Somozistas will use their reserves based in Honduras. Large counter-revolutionary forces, aimed at the Nicaragun Departments of Nueva Segovia and Zelaya, are still concentrated there.

One can say with confidence today: The U.S. attempt to present the aggression against Nicaragua as a "civil war" failed, Tomas Borge pointed out. The Reagan administration would like to "equal" the events in Nicaragua with the current civil war in El Salvador, and dictate from these positions its terms to Central America. The foes of the Nicaraguan people, however, miscalculated.

Nicaragua, the minister said, is ready for talks, but it will never agree to concessions infringing upon its national sovereignty. A fruitful dialogue on settling the situation in the Central American region, he stressed, is possible only provided that the counter-revolutionary troops, armed and financed by the United States, are unconditionally withdrawn from Nicaraguan territory.

IMASHEV RECEIVED BY VENEZUELAN LEADERS

PM190953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Caracas, 16 Apr -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit. The leader of the Soviet delegation presented the head of state with a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stressing the Soviet people's desire to live in peace with all peoples and to develop friendly ties with the Venezuelan people. L. Herrera Campins assessed positively the relations of sincere respect, mutual understanding and friendship which link Venezuela and the USSR and expressed himself in favor of their consolidation and expansion to the benefit of both countries and in the interests of peace throughout the world. The president voiced special thanks to the Soviet side for taking part in the festivities marking the bicentennial of the birth of the republic's national hero, Simon Bolivar, which is being celebrated this year.

The president expressed profound satisfaction at the coincidence of the two states' positions on fundamental problems of mankind like the curbing of the arms race and the conservation of lasting peace. Venezuela, he said, opposes the threat of thermonuclear war and favors international security and universal socioeconomic progress, actively promotes the peaceful settlement of the explosive situation existing in Central America and upholds the right of the peoples of this region to independence, national self-determination and progress.

On the same day the Soviet delegation was received by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Valasco Zambrano. During the talk which took place the head of the Foreign Policy Department expressed the certainty that his upcoming visit to the USSR would serve the further expansion of Soviet-Venezuelan relations and the consolidation of the two countries' cooperation.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW COLOMBIAN ENVOY

PM181443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 12 April Edmundo Lopez Gomez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches there was a friendly conversation between V.V. Kuznetsov and E. Lopez in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign, minister, participated.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY

LD180927 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a cordial message of congratulations to the Socialist Party of Chile on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. In the message it is said that the Socialist Party which was formed early in 1930's participated in mobilising the broad popular masses for the struggle against the offensive of fascism and reaction, it played a major role in establishing the popular front and promoting its victory at the presidential elections of 1938. The victory at the September 1970 elections of the Popular Unity coalition and formation of the popular government, headed by socialist Salvador Allende, were a significant milestone in the struggle of all democratic forces of Chile.

Nowadays, stresses the message of the CPSU Central Committee, the Socialist Party at one with other left forces fights for the early overthrow of the military-fascist junta and restoration of democracy in Chile, for a bright future of the Chilean people. Coming out against the aggressive expansionist policy of the U.S. imperialism in Latin America and other parts of the world, the Socialist Party makes its befitting contribution to the people's common struggle against the threat of a thermonuclear war, for world peace.

BRIEFS

ECUADOREAN DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the National Chamber of Representatives of Ecuador, led by its Chairman Rudolf (Baqueristo), today met with the chairmen of the chambers and chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. An exchange of information was held on the structure of the parliaments of the two countries and the basic directions of their work. Confidence was expressed that the visit by the Ecuadorean parliamentarians would continue the fine traditions and contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Chamber of Representatives of Ecuador and that it would make a contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 83 LD]

CHILE'S ALMEYDA COMMENTS--A press conference dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Party of Chile was held today in Moscow. The general secretary of the party, Clodomiro Almeyda, spoke before Soviet and foreign journalists. He stressed that throughout its history the Socialist Party has waged a struggle for the interests of the working people. Unlike reformists' Socialist parties, said Comrade Almeyda, the Socialist Party of Chile chose the path of revolutionary struggle and has always been loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism. Today the party is waging a struggle against the fascist regime of Pinochet and for the firm unity of all leftwing forces in Chile. In conclusion Clodomiro Almeyda expressed sincere gratitude to the movement of international solidarity, in the vanguard of which stands the USSR. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 83 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON ISSUE OF WORKERS' LETTERS

LD181542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] At its latest session the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium has heard and discussed reports by Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan; Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; and Lein, USSR minister of the food industry, on the state of affairs and the consideration of letters from working people. A decision that has been adopted on this question notes that the Uzbek Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, the local administrative and economic organs in the republic, as well as the USSR Ministries of Light Industry and of the Food Industry, in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the party Central Committee, and of the USSR Council of Ministers on work concerning letters and dealing with citizens complaints, are adopting measures to improve the state of affairs in this important sector.

At the same time, as shown by a check carried out by USSR People's Control Committee at the Ministries of Light Industry and of the Food Industry, as well as by information on the state of affairs in Uzbekistan, there are shortcomings and omissions in work dealing with workers' letters. The USSR Council of Ministers Presidium has made it incumbent upon the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Socialist Republic to adopt the necessary measures to improve work concerning the consideration of letters and the organization dealing with citizens complaints, and to remove the shortcomings that have been identified.

RSFSR MEAT, DAIRY INDUSTRY MINISTER CRITICIZED

PM181009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium was held recently. It heard a report by Comrade Varsukova, deputy chairman of the Smolensk Oblispolkom, on the development of a network of specialized public catering enterprises in the oblast. It was noted with satisfaction in the course of the discussion that the Smolensk Party Obkom and the Oblispolkom, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, have adopted energetic practical measures to find possibilities for housing public catering enterprises on the ground floors of apartment blocks under construction and in reequipped semibasement premises.

The session also examined the question of work being done by the RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry to reduce the residue of uninstalled equipment. According to a report by the minister, Comrade V.S. Konarygin, "responsible personnel from the ministry have been assigned to projects to be commissioned and have given practical assistance in speeding up the delivery of equipment for installation." However, this "assistance" has proved illusory. The stocks of equipment still exceed the prescribed normative by 3.6 times. The harmful practice of delivering equipment to projects and facilities not included in capital construction plans continues. In April 1981 the ministry adopted a decision on the construction of the second stage of the dairy at Klintsy, Bryansk Oblast. During the same year imported equipment was delivered, although construction of the prohect is not even included in this year's capital investment plan. The same thing has happened at the Novospasskoye Cheese Enterprise in Ulyanovsk Oblast. The ministry has failed to adopt effective measures to speed up the commissioning of equipment which has been under installation for a long time.

Because of a lack of storage facilities and appropriate provisions for safe-keeping there are instances of deterioration, losses and breakages of equipment.

The Council of Ministers severely censured Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry Comrade Konarygin for weak supervision of the commissioning and efficient utilization of equipment at enterprises in the sector. The ministry has been ordered to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the commissioning of planned projects and the installation and assimilation of equipment.

MOSCOW SUBBOTNIK DEVOTED TO LENIN HELD 16 APRIL

LD181941 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The results of the Communist subbotnik devoted to the 113th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which was held on 16 April in Moscow, have been summed up. Some 6.7 million Muscovites took part. The labor collectives of enterprises successfully fulfilled the enhanced socialist pledges adopted for that day and produced industrial output and consumer goods worth tens of millions of roubles. Some R24.7 million will be transferred to the fund of the 11th 5-Year Plan by city enterprises and organizations.

DISSIDENT ALBRECHT REPORTEDLY ARRESTED 2 APRIL

NC161510 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 16 (AFP) -- Former Soviet jurist Vladimir Albrecht, 51, known for his links with dissident circles here, has been arrested on charges of "anti-Soviet activity," dissident sources reported here today.

They said Mr Albrecht, who was taken to Moscow's Butyrka jail after his arrest on April 2, was suspected of having written an underground pamphlet entitled "How To Be a Witness," explaining how dissident detainees should organize their defense.

The pamphlet was published in 1978 in West Germany under a pseudonym.

But the sources here said that Mr Albrecht was known among dissident circles as "Santa Claus," and that his sole activity consisted of bringing material aid to the families of arrested or jailed dissidents.

He is a long-standing member of Amnesty International.

If found guilty, he could be jailed for up to three years.

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLE IN NIKOLAYEV OBKOM -- Nikolayev RATAU -- The question of improving leadership in basic party organizations and of further consolidating their influence on the lives and activity of labor collective in the light of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses and of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum was on the agenda of a Nikolayev Obkom plenum on 8 April. A report was delivered by L.G. Shiryayev, obkom first secretary. The plenum examined organizational issues. In connection with his retirement, the plenum relieved V.A. Vasilyev of the duties of Nikolayev Obkom secretary. I.T. Gritsay, hitherto Nikolayev Oblispolkom deputy chairman, was elected obkom secretary. [Text] [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 9 Apr 83 p 3 AU]

PRAVDA REVIEWS MARCH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM190823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Improving Labor Performance"]

[Text] The working days of April are packed with preparations for the rapidly approaching all-union communist subbotnik commemorating, in accordance with our glorious tradition, V.I. Lenin's birthday. Meanwhile, the USSR Central Statistical Administration has been summing up the results of the last month of the first quarter.

The March plan for sales of the country's industrial output was fulfilled 102 percent. Comparatively higher development rates were achieved at enterprises of the Ministry of the Gas Industry (there the output increase was 6 percent up on the target); the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers (8 percent); the Ministries of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production (6 percent) and, among the union republics, in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia and Armenia.

The month's plans were fulfilled for the extraction of gas and iron ore and production of metal products, tires, cement, instruments and automation facilities, tractors, agricultural machinery, newsprint and a number of consumer goods.

At the same time, two ministries -- the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry -- failed to cope with the March targets for sales and production of the most important types of products and for labor productivity growth. The oil refinery workers' debt was chiefly the railroad workers' doing: there was a lag in the shipment of finished products throughout the month. Light industry workers produced insufficient quantities of woolen and silk fabrics, knitted goods and footwear because the enterprises were undersupplied with certain types of raw and intermediate materials and because production was not reorganized quickly enough in line with changes in demand.

The March plan for the production of certain types of output was not fulfilled by certain other ministries: the Ministry of the Chemical Industry (manufacture of chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics); Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry (production of dressed timber and lumber); and Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances (refrigerators and freezers).

The results of the work of a number of enterprises were affected by violations of contract commitments by their partners. In the January-February period in the Ministries of Power Machine building, the Electrical Equipment Industry, Automative Industry, and Heavy and Transport Machine Building more than one-half the associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the sales plan taking into account delivery commitments. Consumers were left without hundreds of millions of rubles' worth of products listed in contracts and orders. So planning and economic organs have the task of exercising greater control over the observance of production and product supply plans. Steady economic ties are a very important condition of efficient work by the economy as a whole.

The unusually early spring is rapidly widening the front of the field work. And farmers must now work comprehensively, at a high rate, without detriment to quality. Reports from various areas show that rural workers are passing the crucial test from the outset. As of 11 April some 23.4 million hectares of spring crops had been sown -- considerably more than last year.

All republics, except the Baltic republics, are sowing. Machine operators in the Ukraine sowed over 4.5 million hectares of early spring crops in a matter of tens of hours. This work is going well on fields in the North Caucasus, Central-Chernozem Zone and the Volga area. Winter crops continue to be tended everywhere.

The warm, sunny weather in most places leaves the farmer not a single hour's respite -- having finished one job he immediately starts another. In the southern Ukraine, in North Osetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, and other parts farmers have already started the mass sowing of grain corn. This time they are paying special attention to industrial cultivation techniques. For instance, farmers in Moldavia intend to grow all the corn on plantations of 350,000 hectares by this method. It has been decided to obtain 50 quintals of amber grain per hectare on nonirrigated land and 80 quintals per hectare on irrigated land. Farmers in Uzbekistan are striving to make better use of the good weather -- they have sown over 1 million hectares of cotton.

The present sowing campaign is notable for the fact that it is being conducted by a record number of contract collectives. And the first few days of work using the new system provide further evidence of the advantage of nonregulated links and teams. In just 4 days the Belgorod Oblast farmers completed the sowing of early spring crops on the entire area of 400,000 hectares. This success is due to the widespread introduction there of the collective contract. The Belgorod Oblast farmers' experience is discussed on page 2.

The spring campaign is spreading daily and everyone must be fully prepared for it. The most pressing task today is the completion of equipment repairs. And there is still a lot to do here. Indeed, on 1 April, 89 percent of the tractors were in good working order in the RSFSR, 90 percent in Kazakhstan and Turkmenia, and 92 percent in Tajikistan. These and other republics still have many trucks, tractor trailers, and cultivators to overhaul. Repairs to powered pump units are slower than last year in Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. Obviously, the situation must be rectified immediately. Much depends here on efficient supplies of spare parts by industrial enterprises. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Soyuzselkhozkhimiya, and all the departments of the agroindustrial complex must help the farmers to conduct a successful sowing campaign.

How are the livestock workers fulfilling their obligations? The country overfulfilled the quarterly plan for the procurement of all types of livestock products. What is also important is the fact that state procurements of livestock and poultry increased 6 percent, milk 14 percent, and eggs 4 percent on 1 April compared with the same date last year.

USSR REDUCES PRICES OF FURS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS

LD171659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] In accordance with instructions from the USSR Council of Ministers on the reduction of state retail prices for individual consumer-goods articles, the USSR State Committee for Prices has approved new price-lists which will take effect on 25 April this year. These lists provide for reductions in retail prices for astrakhan collars of 20 percent on average, and for mink collars of 35 percent. Accordingly, the prices of women's winter coats with mink collars are reduced by 21 percent, and of men's coats with astrakhan collars by an average of 7 percent. Prices of pure-wool printed shawls are reduced by an average of 40 percent, and of some type sofa silk bedspreads and pillow-cases by an average of 40 percent. Total retail price reduction on an annual basis will amount to R1.4 billion.

ANDROPOV SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD PROGRAM

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[Unattributed report headlined: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, and of kray and oblast party committees took place in the CPSU Central Committee on 18 April 1983. At the conference, certain practical questions of the development of agriculture and the implementation of the Food Program were considered. Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference.

Taking part in the discussion were: Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov Obkom of the CPSU; Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir Obkom of the CPSU; Lutak, first secretary of the Cherkassky Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Aksenov, first secretary of the Altay Kraykom of the CPSU; Vorotnikov, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom of the CPSU; Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanay Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party; Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkent Obkom of the Uzbek Communist Party; Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CPCC; Usmanov, first secretary of the Tatar Obkom of the CPSU; Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Ligachev, first secretary of the Tomsk Obkom of the CPSU; Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; Sokolov, first secretary of the Brest Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party; Morgun, first secretary of the Poltava Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; and Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom of the CPSU.

It was noted in the reports and speeches that through the decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and subsequent decisions of the party and government, new, favorable economic conditions have been created in the countryside for the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the country's Food Program. In the collectives of agricultural enterprises, production discipline and technical discipline are being raised, links are being strengthened, and cooperation improved between agriculture and the other branches of the agroindustrial complex. Those working in this field of the national economy are directing their efforts toward ensuring a more stable buildup of foodstuff resources and achieving high final results in each sector of production.

At the same time, as an analysis of results shows that in a number of republics, krays and oblasts, there are serious shortcomings and omissions in the utilization of the production potential created in the countryside, of land and of labor resources. There are quite a few farms that permit lagging behind the targets of the 5-year plan in production growth rates of grain, sugarbeet, meat, milk, and other produce, and which are in debt to the state. The problems of the transformation of the social and everyday life aspects of the countryside are still slow in being solved.

Great attention was paid at the conference to the tasks of the current year and specific measures for the growth of the efficiency of agricultural production, ensuring the unconditional fulfilment of the plan tasks set. The significance of carrying out the spring sowing in good time and well, and of implementing the entire complex of organizational and agrotechnical measures for raising the yield and increasing gross harvest totals of grain, fodder and other agricultural produce, was particularly stressed. In animal husbandry, the main efforts should be concentrated on the further intensification of this branch, in raising in every way the productivity of farm animals and poultry and in increasing the production of meat, milk and eggs. The need for a radical improvement of all economic work in the countryside, the introduction of autonomous financing and progressive forms of organization of labor and production was noted.

The importance of a further improvement in the style and methods of work of rural party organizations was stressed.

In conclusion, a long speech was delivered at the conference by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted that the CPSU Central Committee is consistently conducting work on strengthening the organizational and political activities of the party in all sectors of economic and cultural construction, and in the leadership of foreign policy. The Politburo and the Secretariat have at the center of their attention questions connected with the implementation of the decisions of the November 1982 Central Committee plenum. Stress was laid on improving the style of work, on strengthening checks on the implementation of decisions, and on raising party, state and labor discipline. This met with the approval of Communists and all the working people, and had a positive effect on production matters.

The first quarter plan for marketing industrial production was fulfilled by 102 percent. By comparison with the first quarter of last year, the volume of industrial production increased by 4.7 percent. In 1982, this indicator was 2.1 percent. Labor productivity increased by 3.9 percent, compared to 1.5 percent in the first quarter of last year. It is important that this tendency toward improvement of the basic economic indicators be stabilized.

This is the aim of measures already adopted and others being worked out to improve planning, perfect the economic mechanism and create economic conditions to provide incentives for the labor collectives to increase the output of production and to raise its quality. The Politburo believes that for this purpose it is necessary to continue acting energetically and striving persistently in all sectors of the national economy to achieve the aims set.

One of the important directions in the work of the party is agriculture. The methods for its further development were determined at the 26th party congress. At the May 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Food Program was confirmed. The decisions made are major, important; but they will not work by themselves. A high degree of organization and the mobilization of the working people to struggle for their fulfillment are essential.

The state of affairs in agriculture still remains complex. Here, of course, there is the influence of unfavorable weather, which has been literally persecuting us in recent years. But some working people [rabotniki] in these conditions look for and find ways of overcoming difficulties and increasing agricultural production; while certain others try to exploit such conditions to justify serious omissions in their work.

The CPSU Central Committee believes that energetic work is required to overcome the difficulties, with the aim of accelerating the development of agriculture and resolving the food problem.

A broad circle of issues was touched on in the report and speeches at the conference. Although they do not exhaust all the problems in agriculture, discussion of them is important because it helps in highlighting the main task at the moment and in organizing the matter better.

Comrade Andropov went on to dwell on certain current and long-term issues. First and foremost, stability in arable farming must be ensured and its productivity must be raised considerably. Every republic and oblast has its peculiarities and they should be taken into account in the work. It has been shown by science and in practice that high yields depend on a transition to zonal systems of arable farming. They have been worked out virtually everywhere, but are being introduced only slowly.

In many places the recommendation of scientists and specialists on this issue lie on the shelf for years, while arable farming is carried out in the old ways. The introduction of scientifically based systems of tilling the land should be accelerated. This means, over the next year or two, completing the adoption of crop rotation, switching to a planting structure that ensures the greatest output of produce her hectare of land and broad introduction of industrial technology in crop cultivation and of efficient methods of working the soil. In combination with measures in land improvement, the scale of which will continue to be expanded in every possible way, these measures can ensure that high, stable yields of grain, fodder and other crops are achieved.

Agriculture must progress in step with scientific-technological progress. Collective and states farms expect more of scientific establishments.

But something else needs to be emphasized: We have many valuable scientific-technical development projects. Good experience has been accumulated by the best farms and front ranking production workers; however, they are being insufficiently introduced, quite often only at individual agricultural enterprises. All this is new and advanced must be saved in a bolder, more active manner, and on a broader scale.

Use of the material-technical base which has been created in the countryside must be resolutely improved. The shortage of tractors, combine-harvestors and other machinery is quite often cited. Of course, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have still not been provided with all they need, but what has been done should not be diminished. Since the March [not further specified] plenum CPSU Central Committee, fixed assets in agriculture grew fourfold, the power-labor ration and supplies of mineral fertilizer grew more than threefold, and the area of improved lands increased 1.7 times.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a decision in which a major program for further equipping kolkhozes and sovkhozes with new highly productive equipment was mapped out. But the very material-technical base which is already at our disposal provides an opportunity to achieve considerably better results in agriculture than so far. However, these opportunities are not always being used effectively. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not solved the task of providing cadres of machine-operators. Some of the equipment, including costly power-consuming tractors, has been put in the general pool [obezlichena]. The basis for repairing and storing equipment is being created slowly, and a large quantity of machinery is being written off prematurely.

The quality of agricultural machinery must, of course, be improved. But, first and foremost, it is far better to correct its operational performance. The adopted decisions on questions of the development of the storage, repair, and servicing base are at present being fulfilled in an unsatisfactory manner. This must be put right, and urgently too.

In order to more quickly resolve the tasks for efficient use of land and the rural production of potential it is necessary as a matter of top priority [v pervoocherednom poryadke] to provide sovkhozes and kolkhozes with permanent cadres. This is not a simple task. It requires the construction of considerably more housing, schools, vocational and technical colleges and other cultural and domestic projects. Enormous capital investment has been allocated for this purpose, and urban construction organizations have been given the right to take part in rural construction. The entire business is up to the initiative of local bodies and their skill in organizing practiczal work. Many obkoms have actively undertaken the resolution of these tasks — this was also spoken of in speeches at the conference. The Politburo approves such an approach to this important task.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that now, when agroindustrial associations which have been entrusted with solving economic problems are operating in the countryside, the party committees must considerably raise the level of organizational and political work in rural labor collectives. As in the whole of the national economy, one must struggle more determinedly to strengthen discipline here, the rural workers' sense of a proprietorial attitude with the land must be improved. For this purpose there should be more active socialist competition, and the more efficient forms of working with people, the organization of production and stimulation of labor which have been proven in practice over the recent years, should be widely used; financial autonomy should be developed and strengthened in all possible ways.

The system of collective contracting in the countryside corresponds as well as possible with these new tasks. The Politburo considers that this great and important cause merits the broadest support from party organizations.

In modern conditions, special importance is attached to the question of work with managerial cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The complex tasks which face agriculture, the growing use of the achievements of science and technology, the transition to progressive forms of organization and the payment of labor place high and in many respects new demands on managerial cadres. Concern must be shown to ensure that they constantly expand their mental outlook and special knowledge.

There should be careful and immediate investigation of the extent to which the existing system for training and retraining cadres corresponds with today's tasks, and steps should be taken to improve this system.

In many oblasts a large degree of turnover of cadres is tolerated. This is explained by shortcomings in their selection and training. It is not unusual for painstaking work with cadres and for helping and supporting cadres to be substituted for by bureaucracy. This does not help matters.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government, as is known, have adopted a special decision on raising the role and degree of responsibility of managerial cadres in the countryside. Fulfillment of this decision must be constantly monitored. Work with the cadres must be strongly held in the hands of the party.

In implementing the tasks arising from the decisions of the May plenum and the Food Program, a major role is given to the new organs of management, the agroindustrial associations. Party committees must show concern to ensure that the new organs in the countryside should rapidly gain strength. It is very important to help them from the very start to choose the correct direction in their activity, and in a businesslike manner to set about solving basic questions of the development of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

By ensuring the harmony and action coordination of all organizations connected with agriculture, the associations must support and encourage useful initiatives and enterprise by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on questions of the agroindustrial complex and the Ministry of Agriculture should organize systematic work to study, generalize and disseminate the work experience of agroindustrial associations.

The tasks which currently face agriculture make immeasurably greater demands than before on activities not only of the central organs, but also of republican, kray and oblast party organizations, and increase their responsibility for implementing the Food Program.

This must also be stressed because individual workers, instead of acting energetically and resolving problems which arise in good time, instead of making better use of internal reserves and opportunities, strive to place many matters for concern onto the shoulders of the state. This primarily concerns fairly large requests which arrive from individual places for allocation of grain fodder from state reserves. At the same time, in many republics, krays and oblasts questions of increasing the production of coarse and rich fodder are not really being resolved. This is shown by numerous requests for the construction of ever newer stockbreeding complexes, relying on fodder from the state. Virtually every year, considerable quantities of seed for agricultural crops has to be allocated from state reserves; this is in general something that cannot be permitted, because there are now opportunities almost everywhere to organize production of it.

Local resources for improving food supplies to the population are not fully utilized in a number of oblasts, krays and republics. This particularly concerns the potential of the population's individual subsidiary plots. This cannot be accepted as justified, when many families living in rural areas have no individually maintained livestock at all. Subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises can and must be a great help in supplying food to labor collectives, but due attention is not paid to this important matter in many places.

This year, 1983, is the definitive year for the whole 5-year plan. The main thing that must be done this year is to ensure that planned yields of grain, fodder, industrial and other agricultural crops are gained, and to consolidate the positive trends which have been noted in stockbreeding. Right from the beginning of the year, the Politburo has kept constant watch on all work at the center and on the spot connected with ensuring yields. Right now, when the front of spring field work embraces all republics, the most important practical task is to carry out agrotechnical work with high quality. Special concern should be displayed for the efficient use of improved, and primarily irrigated, land, for rational and economical use of water resources, in order to ensure that high yields are gained. The whole complex of work in irrigated arable farming must be taken under surveillance and necessary measures must be adopted promptly.

On behalf of the Politburo Comrade Yu.V. Andropov expressed confidence that the corresponding conclusions will be drawn and the necessary measures will be adopted by ministries and departments and by local party and state organs, to step up organizational and political work and for the successful resolution of tasks facing agriculture.

Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov and Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev and Shevardnadze, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Comrades Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers; and senior officials on the staff of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and central ministries and departments took part in the work of the conference.